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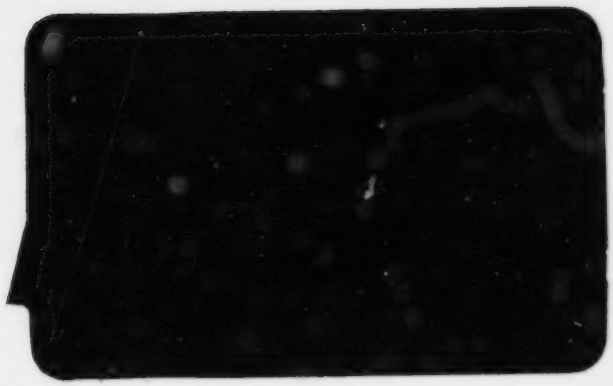

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#1984-60

REPORT ON CANADIAN VICTIMIZATION SURVEY METHODOLOGICAL PRETESTS

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PART I: CANADIAN VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS

1. Introduction

Criminal Victimization Surveys have the potential of providing information useful for the planning and evaluation of a wide range of criminal justice system policies and programs. For this reason the Research Division of the federal Solicitor General's Department and the Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada have developed a program of methodological research to produce previously unavailable data in a cost efficient manner. This report presents the results of the methodological studies conducted.(1)

The methodology was designed to produce data related to four main objectives. These objectives are discussed in the first section of this report and selected illustrations of the uses to which these data may be put are provided. These data will be useful to those directly involved in efforts to contain or reduce criminal activity. More generally, victimization data will also be useful to policy makers and evaluators who are concerned with crime and its effects upon society, and to social scientists interested in advancing the state of knowledge about crime and the criminal justice system.

Since the collection of victimization data tends to be expensive, cost effectiveness, while maintaining data quality, was the primary concern of the methodological studies reported here.

These studies addressed cost effectiveness in two ways:

1. they assessed the feasibility of collecting information related to the four major objectives; and
2. they compared the effectiveness of personal and telephone interviewing methods.

2. Background

Until recently much of the data available regarding crime and the criminal justice system (C.J.S.) were based upon official records. While these data have been variously employed, the recognition of their methodological and conceptual limitations (Black & Reiss, 1970; Giffen, 1965; Milakovick & Weis, 1976; Oosthoek, 1975; Seidman & Couzens, 1974) has stimulated the development of new sources of data to supplement official statistics. The most significant development has been the emergence of victimization surveys.

The first major victimization surveys (Biderman, Johnson, McIntyre & Weis, 1967; Ennis, 1967; Reiss, 1967) were initiated

by the U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (United States, 1967). Since 1967 victimization surveys have been conducted in several countries, particularly in the United States where the Bureau of the Census (through funds provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) has been conducting nationwide as well as city-based victimization surveys since 1972 (for a review of these, see Eidson-Penick & Owens, 1976; Skogan, 1976a). With the exception of a pilot study in British Columbia which was designed to investigate the use of a mailed victimization questionnaire (Koenig, 1977), and a study of burglary victims in Toronto (Waller & Okihiro, 1978), no major victimization surveys were undertaken in Canada prior to the current work in the area by Statistics Canada and the federal Department of the Solicitor General.

Although the information available from victimization surveys differs depending upon the population surveyed and upon the nature of the questionnaire used, the element common to most such surveys is that they have been primarily designed to yield estimates of rates of occurrence of selected crimes. It is now recognized that a substantial amount of crime, even serious crime, is never reported to the police (Hindelang & Gottfredson, 1976; Skogan, 1976b, 1977a). Therefore, the ability of victimization surveys to provide estimates of reported as well as of unreported crime means that such surveys can produce more extensive estimates of the actual rate of crime than those derived solely from police statistics.

After ten years of experience with victimization surveys, however, it is now clear that they are capable of providing many additional kinds of information. Nonetheless, most discussions of victimization surveys stress, nearly exclusively, their role in estimating the rate of occurrence of selected crimes. This has produced several unfortunate consequences. The stress on estimation of the incidence of crime has created a tendency to view victimization surveys as being in "competition" with the Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR) statistics (Maltz, 1977); and, therefore the ways in which the two sources of data can complement each other have received inadequate attention.(2) In addition, relatively little awareness has been created among researchers and practitioners within the C.J.S. of other potentially valuable types of information available from such surveys. This has not only greatly limited the utility of past surveys (Eidson-Penick & Owens, 1976), but has raised doubts about the usefulness of victimization surveys, given the high cost of conducting them (National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977a, 1977b).

As indicated above, one of the strategies for increasing the cost effectiveness of victimization surveys has been to design a questionnaire which addresses several objectives in addition to estimating the rate of crime.

3. Objectives

The uses of victimization surveys (cf., Argana, 1975; Biderman, 1968, 1975; Eidson-Penick & Owens, 1976, pp. 132-163; McDonald, 1976; Skogan 1976a,b), can be organized in terms of four major objectives:

1. the extent and distribution of selected crimes;
2. the impact of selected crimes;
3. the risk of criminal victimization;
4. indicators of criminal justice system functioning.

The selection of the crimes to be included was guided by several considerations. First, only those crimes that have been shown to be relatively amenable to measurement by victimization surveys were included. Second, to the extent possible, it was desirable to include those crimes which represent the greatest threats to the security of persons and property. The questionnaire was therefore designed to provide information concerning Break and Enter, Theft, Robbery, Assault, Rape, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Vandalism. It was recognized that perceptions of crime and the C.J.S. may be affected by the victimization of close relatives and friends. For this reason data was also gathered regarding respondents' perceptions of the extent to which family members or close friends have been victims of serious crimes. Obviously, data concerning the victimization experience of others cannot be used to generate estimates of frequency of occurrence for these crimes. However, these data

will be important in the analysis of the impact of crime. Finally, it was also of interest to discover if a relatively minor incident, disturbing the peace, would affect a respondent's perceptions and perhaps be important in understanding the impact of crime.

With this background each of the major objectives is discussed below.

(i) Frequency and Distribution of Crime

A basic information requirement of the C.J.S. and of research into the causes and prevention of crime, is to have accurate measures of the magnitude and distribution of crime. However, there is widespread evidence that police statistics seriously underrepresent the actual extent of the crime problem (Black & Reiss, 1970; Giffen, 1965; Oosthoek, 1978; Seidman & Couzens, 1974; Skogan, 1976b, 1977a). One reason for this is that victims of crime often fail to report incidents to the police. For example, by providing measures of both reported and unreported victimizations, American surveys (e.g., Hindelang & Gottfredson, 1976) have shown that while a high percentage (86%) of victims of motor vehicle theft report their loss to the police, the percentage of people who report such crimes as attempted purse snatching (17%) or household larceny of items worth less than $50.00 (15%) is quite small. In general, the American victimization

surveys indicate that about 40% of all personal crimes and about 60% of all property crimes are never reported to the police (Skogan, 1975a).

If one assumes that crime is underreported in Canada also, the demonstrated ability of victimization surveys to uncover unreported crime would be important to both researchers and practitioners within the Canadian C.J.S. For example, victimization data should be particularly useful in the evaluation of crime prevention activities. In the absence of victimization survey data, one of the major problems in evaluating crime prevention programs is that many of these programs also increase the rate of reporting crimes to the police. A crime prevention program may then simultaneously reduce crime and increase reporting levels. In such circumstances, UCR statistics will not reveal any reduction in crime but may, in fact, show an increase, even though the actual level has decreased. Erroneous conclusions on the effectiveness of a program could thereby result.

Many of the crime prevention programs advocated in Canada (e.g. Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, 1975) assume that crime can be reduced by making citizens more aware of crime, by encouraging greater community involvement in crime prevention, and by attempting to increase confidence in the police. The assumptions may well be true; however, in the absence of victimization survey data it is difficult to evaluate programs based on

these assumptions since such programs also likely stimulate reporting (Hindelang & Gottfredson, 1976; O'Neil, 1976; Schneider, 1976; Skogan, 1976b, 1977a).

More complete information on the occurrence of crime would also be important for improving the effectiveness of resource allocations within the Canadian C.J.S. Data from victimization surveys not only indicate that official statistics underrepresent the magnitude of crime, but also that these statistics may be misleading in terms of where crime prevention resources are most needed. Crime is not randomly distributed throughout the population and different segments of the population may differ markedly in their tendency to report crime to the police. If, for example, certain groups (e.g. minorities, the poor, the elderly) are reluctant to notify the police of their victimization experiences, police resources and manpower may be ineffectively used (Forston & Kitchens, 1974). Similarly, while differences in reported crime rates among cities or regions of the country may reflect actual differences in the distribution of crime, they may also reflect different reporting practices of victims, differences in the effectiveness of the police to otherwise detect crime, and/or different recording practices of police. By systematically collecting data on crimes, including those not reported to the police, victimization survey data on the distribution of crime will serve as a useful adjunct to official statistics for effectively planning the allocation of C.J.S. resources.

(ii) Impact of Crime

The second general objective of the victimization survey methodology being developed is to measure the impact of selected crimes on victims. Victimization surveys are capable of providing systematic and generally unavailable data on the consequences of criminal incidents. The questionnaire (Appendix A) includes several dimensions of the impact of crime. It addresses the financial value of any loss or damage suffered by victims, the value of any compensation received and whether any reparation or replacement was made by anyone other than the victim. Also included are questions on lost income or time lost from normal activities due to injuries suffered during the incident.

The effect of fear of being criminally victimized, is another major dimension of the impact of crime. The questionnaire therefore contained items designed to assess general levels of fear of crime, as well as items which tap some of the behavioural consequences of such fear. A single question was also asked concerning disturbing the peace. The intention was to approximate the magnitude of this type of incident and to discover if it was important in understanding the attitudes of respondents.

It should again be stressed that, in contrast to the majority of existing surveys, data pertaining to the impact of crime will be analyzed for all respondents. By comparing victims' and non-victims' responses to these items, it is possible to reflect

more specifically the impact of victimization experiences. In addition, analyzing the impact items for both victims and non-victims (except for the case of crime-specific questions which are only asked of victims) will make it possible to identify other differential effects which may occur among various groups of people. Hence indices of impact will be related to the demographic characteristics of respondents.

Information on the impact of crime will be useful in the planning and evaluation of many policies and programs whose general objective is to reduce the social and economic costs of criminal victimization (Skogan, 1977b).

(iii) Risk of Criminal Victimization

Criminal victimization is not uniformly distributed throughout the population. Certain individuals, either because of their personal characteristics or the characteristics of their physical environments, are much more likely to be victimized than others. Knowledge of the factors associated with vulnerability to crime is therefore fundamental to our understanding of the causes of crime, and is essential for the effective planning and delivery of protective and preventive programs.

Victimization surveys can provide a wealth of otherwise unavailable information on the risk of criminal victimization, and this has therefore served as one of the primary objectives in the development of the questionnaire and methodology.

There are severe limitations to the value of official statistics as measures of risk (e.g. see Skogan, 1976c, pp. 171-175). Even if official statistics could appropriately be used as measures of crime, it would still be impossible to express crime rates in terms of the population at risk. Expressing crime rates as the number of offences per 100,000 population, as is commonly done with U.C.R. statistics, does allow one to control for differences in population size and does allow for the comparison of crime rates among different jurisdictions and over time. However, while such ratios may be useful for certain purposes, they cannot adequately reflect the risk of victimization across the variety of groups and situations of interest. Previous victimization surveys, together with other data, make it clear that estimates of crime frequency expressed as "crime-to-population" ratios are not appropriate data bases for a consideration of risk.

Appropriate data bases for these purposes can be generated by exploiting the capability of victimization surveys to yield estimates of the number of victims for the numerator of "risk ratios" and the number of potential targets in the denominator. The capability of describing the number of potential targets and their behavioural and situational characteristics represents one of the greatest advantages of victimization surveys. For example, for many purposes it is more useful to report automobile theft per 100,000 cars rather than per 100,000 persons in the

general population. Similarly, the number of rapes can be expressed in relation to the number of women, in certain age groups or with certain activity patterns, and the number of break and enters in relation to the number of various types of housing units. This is more descriptive than simple ratios to the general population.

Such demographic variables as age, marital status, sex, education, and type of work can be related to the nature and extent of criminal victimization. As well, such surveys can provide estimates of the extent to which citizens take special precautionary measures to protect themselves from crime. Although other information of this type could be collected depending upon local interests in the jurisdiction where a survey was administered, the questionnaire being tested was constructed to measure the extent to which homes are kept locked, the presence and use of burglar alarms and other protective devices and the extent of household participation in "Operation Identification" and other crime prevention programs.

Victimization surveys can also provide information on how certain behavioural patterns may affect risk by increasing exposure to certain crimes. For example, the questionnaire was designed to assess whether or not someone is generally home during the day, and the extent to which people go out at night to restaurants and bars, to movies, to shop, etc. It will therefore

be possible to determine whether or not such factors are related to the risk of victimization by comparing victims with non-victims.

Potentially valuable information on factors related to risk can be obtained from the details provided by those who indicate that they have been victimized. The crime incident report filled out for each victimization can be used to obtain a description of the context of each incident from the point of view of the victim. Some of the relevant information readily available for each incident include its time and place, whether alcohol or weapons were involved, whether specific defensive measures were used during the incident and the victim's description of the offender including his relationship to the victim. This information provides contextual information which can be used to elaborate further the risk data previously discussed in this section.

(iv) Indicators of Criminal Justice System Performance

Victimization survey estimates of the risk of criminal victimization, the frequency of crime, and its impact, all can serve as valuable indicators of the performance of the C.J.S., since its overall purpose is to minimize these factors within society." In addition, by questioning a large number of randomly selected citizens in a jurisdiction, these surveys can also provide feedback which can serve to monitor specific aspects of C.J.S. functioning. For example, victimization surveys can

collect information from citizens on their satisfaction with different aspects of police performance. This can be valuable to police administrators in detecting operational problems and in their attempts to improve police-community relations. In addition to the general measures of satisfaction with the police (courtesy, law enforcement and protection, promptness) which can be obtained from a representative sample of all citizens, those who indicate that they have been victimized can also be asked whether the police were notified of each incident, their reasons for reporting or not reporting it, and if reported, whether there were any aspects of the police response which led to their satisfaction or lack of satisfaction.(3) By relating general attitudes to the police with citizens' specific experiences with the police, victimization surveys can help to identify those areas of police behaviour which could be changed to improve citizens' cooperation with, and the public perception of, the police.

Other measures available from victimization surveys for monitoring the performance of the C.J.S. include information about awareness of crime prevention programs and the extent of citizen participation in these programs, whether victims were notified of the outcome of their cases, and measures of satisfaction with the way the courts handled their cases. Providing feedback on C.J.S. functioning from the point of view of those served by the system (Skogan, 1975a) can assist in the planning of measures to remedy the neglect often shown victims by the C.J.S. (McDonald, 1976).

PART II: EDMONTON REVERSE RECORD CHECK

1. Introduction

As a consequence of the statistical rarity of criminal victimization, it is necessary for victimization surveys to question a large number of persons in order to obtain sufficient information to allow for meaningful analyses. In carrying out the American Household Survey, the Bureau of the Census found it necessary to adopt a large yearly sample of 120,000 households, where each person in the household over 12 years of age was interviewed (over 275,000 interviews). This is a very costly procedure. Differences in population size between the U.S. and Canada would mean some reduction in sample size, and hence in cost, if a national victimization survey were to be carried out in Canada. Unfortunately, however, the differences in population size would not result in a proportionate reduction in required sample size, as the statistical rarity of victimization in the population largely dictates the sample size.

While national victimization surveys can provide useful data, local surveys can also be extremely valuable since the planning and implementation of programs are usually limited to small geographical areas (e.g. cities). Again, however, victimization surveys conducted for local area analysis also require very large samples.

Given the necessity for large sample sizes, the first methodological study was therefore designed to test the questionnaire and to explore the feasibility of alternative methods of data collection as a means of reducing the projected costs of victimization surveys.

The standard procedure in other countries has been to attempt personal interviews with each designated respondent. Since most people prove not to have been victimized, the interviews in most cases have been brief and these people have only to answer a few questions ("screen questions"). Where victimizations are reported in the screen, interviewers administer detailed incident forms. If the information can be collected by alternative methods, personal interviews may be an unnecessarily expensive method.(4)

Although very little research examining the adequacy of telephone victimization survey methods has been carried out, the few studies which have done so generally have yielded encouraging results.

DuBow and Reed (1976) have recently reported success in using the telephone to collect victimization data as part of an effort to evaluate the "Whistle Stop Program" which was designed to reduce street crime in the Hyde Park area of Chicago. A random sample of telephone listings was selected from a street

directory of the area, and data pertaining to residents' victimization experiences, their familiarity with the program, and various attitudinal items were successfully obtained over the telephone. Similarly, a study by O'Neil (1976), also conducted in Chicago, used telephone interviewing to study respondents' victimization experiences, their perceptions of the police and of crime trends, and their participation in community organizations.

While these studies indicate that fairly complex victimization data can be obtained over the telephone, they failed to show whether the telephone data obtained were of high quality and free of serious biases. However, data on these matters have recently been provided by Alfred Tuchfarber and William Klecka (Tuchfarber & Klecka, 1976; Tuchfarber, Klecka, Bardes & Oldendick, 1976), in their work in Cincinnati for the Police Foundation. Their study was specifically designed to compare the accuracy of telephone interviewing with the personal interviewing used by the U.S. National Crime Surveys (N.C.S.).(5) Tuchfarber and Klecka interviewed a sample of Cincinnati residents by telephone during April of 1974 and compared their results to those of an N.C.S. which had been carried out in the same area between February and April of the same year. Since essentially the same questionnaire items were used in the two studies, the authors were able to compare their data with those of N.C.S. Comparisons revealed no major differences between the two studies in respondents' demographic characteristics or in their measured attitudes. The telephone method also tended to elicit more victimization

reports than were obtained by the N.C.S. procedures, although it is impossible to tell whether this difference was due to the use of unbounded interviews in the Tuchfarber and Klecka study. Telephone interviewing was shown to be much less costly; the data were obtained at savings of between 70% and 75% over N.C.S. methods.

While the results of the above studies are not definitive, they demonstrate that telephone interviewing warrants further investigation. Therefore, the major objective of our first methodological study was to investigate the use of telephone and personal interview techniques in such a way as to be able to assess their relative costs as well as their possible effects on the quality of the data.

An important basis for evaluating these data collection methods was their relative success in eliciting reports of victimization from respondents. This measure was partially validated by incorporating a "reverse record check" design within each interviewing method.

The reverse record check technique involves selecting samples of known victims from police files. These people are then interviewed to determine the degree to which they report the criterion event (i.e. the incident on the basis of which the respondent was selected) and its associated characteristics to the interviewer. Thus by assigning a sample of cases selected

from police files to both interviewing methods, it is possible to assess the relative success of each data collection method.

Police files do not provide a perfect criterion measure since, of course, they include only crimes reported to the police. Such crimes may be more salient to respondents when interviewed later and may be more easily remembered, than the types of incidents not reported. In addition the errors and omissions which occur in police recording practices make the use of police files less than perfect. On the other hand, police occurrence reports contain a number of items which can be checked against the information provided by survey respondents. These include the nature of the loss suffered, the nature of any injury, and other items which provide something of the incident's context.

In summary, reverse record check studies can only provide partial validation of the survey methodology. Nonetheless, police files provide the best criterion measure available.

2. Objectives

(i) A Comparison of Telephone and Personal Interviewing

As stated previously, the primary objective of the Edmonton Reverse Record Check was to assess the feasibility of telephone interviewing. The following criteria were used to compare telephone and personal interviewing:

(a) Response Rate

The rate and type of non-interview is essential in evaluating the telephone and personal interview methods. It may also be important to discover what specific items of information are refused or considered sensitive by the respondent.

(b) Hit Rate

The hit rate refers to the proportion of incidents selected from the police files which were subsequently reported by the respondent during the survey interview. The accuracy of the information reported will also affect the evaluation of the two interviewing methods.

(c) Cost

The impetus for investigating the feasibility of telephone interviewing is an expected savings of approximately 70%. Therefore, if the telephone and personal interviewing methods are comparable, based on all other criteria, the more cost efficient method would be employed.

(d) Telescoping

It is also important to measure the extent of telescoping, that is, the respondents' misplacing of events in time. There are several types of telescoping which affect the reliability of the data collected. Forward telescoping is the reporting of an incident which occurred prior to the reference period as occurring during the reference period and is the most problematic due to its effect on the ability of the survey to accurately estimate the incidence of crime. Internal telescoping is the misplacing of an event in time within the reference period. This is less of a problem as it does not affect any estimates for the reference period as a whole.

Backward telescoping is reporting an event as occurring during the reference period when in fact the incident occurred after the end of the reference period. This type of telescoping can also inflate the estimates of the number of crimes occurring. Although backward and forward telescoping both bias the survey estimates, full scale surveys would be conducted closely following the reference period and in this way backward telescoping would be minimized.

(e) Unfounded Crimes

An unfounded crime is an incident which has been reported to the police but which the police have determined, due to subsequent events, does not constitute a crime. A sample of such incidents was selected to discover whether these events would be reported and, if reported, how the survey document would classify them.

(ii) Evaluation of Questionnaire Design

The second broad objective of the Edmonton Reverse Record Check was to evaluate the ability of the questionnaire to supply the necessary information required in a victimization survey. The criteria for evaluating the questionnaire follow.

(a) Questionnaire Effectiveness

The Edmonton Reverse Record Check utilized two separate questionnaires. The first - the screen questionnaire - was administered to all respondents and consists of items on selected attitudes, behaviours and demographic characteristics. As well, it includes a series of questions designed to elicit incidents of crime which had been committed against the respondent or, for certain crimes, his/her household. These questions serve to facilitate the recall and reporting by the respondent of crimes that occurred within the reference period. A separate crime incident report was then filled out for each incident reported in the screen question section of the questionnaire after the entire screen questionnaire had been completed. The crime incident report includes questions to determine the social and physical context of the incident and its impact on the respondent as well as the information required to classify the incident into crime categories.

Primarily, it was necessary for the questionnaire to elicit reports of incidents of crime. Specifically, it was important to know which probes, were most effective. The interviewing also quickly illuminated problems or difficulties which were caused by the design of the questionnaire.

(b) Length of interview

The objectives of a victimization survey require that some interviews of long duration be conducted. The minimum length of an interview was approximately ten minutes. Given that conventional wisdom stipulates that it is inadvisable to conduct long interviews by telephone, it was necessary to determine if the length of interview caused some respondents to terminate prior to completing the interview.

(c) Classification

An eventual survey, designed to measure among other things, the incidence of crime, must elicit sufficient information to categorize reported victimizations according to approximate U.C.R. and Criminal Code definitions. Of course, precise conformity is not possible. Further, classifying by U.C.R. definitions is not

the primary objective with regard to coding the victimizations, but merely the minimal information that should be available. The more crucial requirement is the ability to describe the occurrence in terms of an "event" rather than an "incident". This will allow the analyst to define a victimization in ways that may be much more meaningful, for planning and evaluating purposes, than a U.C.R. code. For example, a victimization that U.C.R. may code as a "robbery" could be classified more meaningfully as, a "personal attack with theft" or a "personal attack, involving a weapon, with theft". These classifications describe the "event" in more meaningful terms than could U.C.R. and yet they might both be classified under the heading Robbery.

The objective of the reverse record check, in terms of classification, was to determine the comparibility between the classification of the crime by the survey instrument with the classification of the incident according to the police. Further, it was important to determine if it was possible to collect more specific information to provide for more meaningful analysis.

3. Study Design

(i) Reference Period

Given the objectives of the Edmonton Reverse Record Check, it was felt that, at a minimum, incidents which occurred during the entire calendar year 1976 should be included in the sample. However, the files to be used for selection were not available prior to March, 1977 because of the year end update carried out by the police. As a consequence, the interviews could not be conducted before May, 1977. Because of these considerations, three reference periods were discussed as possibilities for the Edmonton study: January 1, 1976 - December 31, 1976; May 1, 1976 - April 30, 1977 and January 1, 1976 - April 30, 1977.

The reference period, calendar year 1976, was eliminated for the following reason. Interviewing should take place immediately

after the end of a reference period in order to minimize the reporting of incidents which occur between the end of the reference period and the interviewing period. However, since the interviewing could not take place for four months after December 31, this form of backward telescoping would be problematic. The reference period May 1, 1976 - April 30, 1977, had the advantage of minimizing this type of backward telescoping; however, it was felt that since May 1 is not a very salient date, individuals would be likely to report an incident which occurred prior to the reference period to the interviewer - a type of forward telescoping which is also undesirable.

The reference period used for this study was January 1, 1976 to April 30, 1977. Since the interviews were to be conducted in May, 1977 backward telescoping would be reduced. As well, it was felt that January 1 was a more salient date for most individuals. It was expected that this choice would make the reference period more well-defined and reduce forward telescoping in comparison to the other alternatives. This option had the disadvantage of being longer than the others which could affect a respondent's ability to recall incidents. However, this consideration did not outweigh its advantages.

(ii) <u>The Sample</u>

With the cooperation of the Edmonton City Police Department, a sample of victims of crimes was selected from the offence

reports in the police files. Each individual chosen was listed as a complainant or victim of one of the crimes included in the victimization survey, even though in some cases the incident was not reported to the police by that person. There were three distinct subsamples chosen from the files - the reference sample, the telescope sample and the unfounded sample.

Details were sent to the Edmonton City Police Department specifying the number of police files to be selected for each of the subsamples. This specification was provided by U.C.R. classification and month of occurrence. For each month, a sample of each of the crime classifications was manually selected by the project team and split between the telephone and personal interviewing methods.(6)

Two assumptions were made which affected the number of police files initially selected. Other studies have indicated a high mobility among crime victims which would affect the interviewers' ability to contact individuals. The sample included individuals listed in the police files as much as 22 months prior to interviewing and this would clearly increase the difficulty involved in contacting victims.

As well, a portion of the initial selection of police files were incidents that were out-of-scope for this survey. Excluded as being out-of-scope were cases where the victim was under 18 years of age and where the victim lived outside the city limits

of Edmonton at the time the event was reported to the police. Also excluded were incidents involving commercial establishments as the victims. Commercial incidents were only included if, during the commercial crime, a personal crime also occurred. For instance, if a store was robbed and some personal property of a clerk was also taken, the personal crime against the clerk was included in the sample.

In order that the interviews could be conducted in May, 1977, it was necessary for the actual selection to occur in March. Therefore, only incidents occurring prior to March 1, 1977 were available for selection. The reference sample consisted of victims of the selected crimes which occurred during the period January 1, 1976 to February 28, 1977. This time frame corresponded approximately to the reference period of the study. A sample of victims of break and enter, robbery, assault, motor vehicle theft, theft and vandalism was selected. In the case of the crime of rape, all eligible cases were included.

This subsample will supply information on the magnitude of internal telescoping as well as providing the key element in determining the accuracy of the telephone and personal interviewing methods. For the reference sample, the expected and actual number of sample cases were as follows:

TABLE A. Expected and Actual Number of Sample Cases by Type of Crime by Interviewing Method: Reference Subsample

Type of Crime	Sample Size			
	Total Expected	Actual		
		Personal	Telephone	Total
Break and Enter	174	87	88	175
Robbery	208	100	99	199
Assault	268	126	124	250
Theft-Motor Vehicle	170	86	85	171
Theft	168	84	84	168
Vandalism	174	88	85	173
Rape	-	23	23	46

The telescope sample was chosen from incidents occurring during the period July 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975. This subsample was selected in order to determine the extent to which individuals telescope incidents into the reference period. Since this forward telescoping could lead to overestimating rates of victimization during a reference period, it has more serious implications for a victimization survey than internal telescoping. Provided below are the expected and actual sample sizes for this subsample.

TABLE B. Expected and Actual Number of Sample Cases by Type of Crime by Interviewing Method: Telescope Subsample

Type of Crime	Sample Size			
	Total Expected	Actual		
		Personal	Telephone	Total
Break and Enter	74	38	37	75
Robbery	90	45	45	90
Assault (Including rape)	90	47	46	93
Theft	74	35	36	71

The unfounded sample was a small group of individuals who reported incidents to the police between January 1, 1976 and February 28, 1977. An incident is unfounded by the police if it is determined that a crime did not occur. Unfounded crimes range from incidents where an individual reports an automobile stolen and later discovers that it was taken by his son without permission, to a reported rape where during further investigation the police determine that no rape actually occurred. These incidents were chosen in order to discover if unfounded incidents would be reported in a victimization survey. However, for some crime categories, it became evident in the selection that this would not provide useful information. For example, the majority of theft-motor vehicle unfounded incidents involved an individual misplacing his car and later finding it, rather than an actual theft. In these cases, the individuals themselves discovered that a crime had not occurred. This was not true of the crimes

of rape, other sexual attacks and assaults. They were usually cases where the police decided a crime had not occurred and this type of incident was included in the sample. The total sample of unfounded incidents was 17 personal and 20 telephone interview cases.

In total, 1525 individuals were selected from the Edmonton City Police offence records. In the telephone interview sample, 761 individuals were selected, including 11 individuals who were selected for two different incidents. 764 victims were included in the personal interview sample; 12 of these individuals had been selected for two different incidents.

Also incorporated into the design of the Edmonton Reverse Record Check was a sample selected from the 1975 Edmonton City Directory. This city directory sample was included in order to provide a camouflage group for the reverse record check individuals. This approach was based on experience in the U.S. Crime Survey Reverse Record Checks which suggested that a bias may exist if interviewers are aware that each individual in the sample has been the victim of a crime. As well, it ensured that the questionnaire was tested on non-victims.

The shortcomings of a city directory as a sampling frame are well known. However, given the purposes of the city directory sample, a complete and up-to-date frame was not necessary. At the time of interviewing, it appeared that the city directory was approximately 18 months out of date.

An advantage of the city directory was that, in conjunction with a telephone book, it provided the same information that was given to the interviewers for the reverse record check individuals. Another advantage was that it listed all individuals in a household 18 years of age and over. In order to achieve as much similarity as possible, an identical age limit was placed on the police sample.

A systematic sample of 1500 individuals was selected from the city directory and assigned to the telephone and personal interview methods. The directory and police samples were chosen several months apart, with the city directory sample being chosen first. Some duplication occurred in the two selection procedures and since the city directory sample was used primarily as a camouflage group, any individual appearing in both samples was dropped from the directory sample. As well, a Statistics Canada Census Test was being conducted in Edmonton during the period of this survey and any duplicates were again dropped from the victimization sample. (It should be noted that this affected both the police file and city directory samples.) This resulted in an actual sample size of 1481 from the city directory - 745 in the telephone interview sample and 736 in the personal interview sample. The total sample size for the Edmonton Reverse Record Check was, therefore, 3006.

(iii) Interviewing Procedures

Interviews were conducted both over the telephone and in person. There were a total of 30 interviewers and 3 interviewer supervisors involved in the pretest, 20 of whom were conducting interviews in person. The interviews were scheduled to be completed during the period May 2 to May 20, 1977. Approximately half of each interviewer's assignment consisted of individuals selected from the police records. The remainder was made up those individuals selected from the city directory.

All telephone interviews were conducted from the Statistics Canada Regional Office in Edmonton. Telephones with headsets were installed to facilitate the interviewing and all interviewers were located in one room separated into cubicles by sound barriers. The interviewer supervisor was located in the same room on a full-time basis throughout the interviewing period.

The number of call backs to be made before an individual was designated a non-interview was not specified. It was stressed, however, that every effort be made to reach each selected individual. (At the conclusion of interviewing, it was found that telephone interviewers had averaged approximately 10 calls while the personal interviewers had made 5 or 6 call backs).

As some individuals chosen from the police records had been victims as much as 22 months prior to the interview period, a

tracing operation was initiated for the police file sample. Since the primary purpose of the city directory sample was to serve as a camouflage for the reverse record check individuals, only the usual interviewer tracing was employed for this sample.

Due to the nature of the survey, it was anticipated that formal channels should be set up for the verification of its authenticity. It was expected that questions concerning the authenticity of the survey would be particularly frequent for the telephone interviewers. Two mechanisms were set up to handle this problem. If respondents became suspicious of the survey's authenticity, interviewers were instructed to provide them with the telephone numbers of the Edmonton Regional Office and the Complaints Department of the Edmonton City Police. At the Regional Office, all calls were directed to the Regional Office Supervisor for the project. At the police complaints number, all officers likely to be answering telephones were provided with a list of interviewers and a survey summary sheet which provided them with sufficient information to answer common inquiries. As the interviewers were unaware that half of the sample had been selected from police records, all respondents who questioned the source of the sample were referred to the Regional Office where the appropriate information was available.

4. Results

The results are presented under the two broad objectives of the reverse record check study and are organized similarly to the discussion of the objectives in Section 2 of Part II.

(i) Comparison of Telephone and Personal Interviewing Methods

(a) Response Rate

Due to the sampling procedures employed for the Edmonton pretest response rates were not expected to compare favourably with conventional Statistics Canada surveys. Some individuals were selected for crimes that occurred 22 months prior to interviewing and victims of crime are reported to have high mobility. As well, although the most recent issue of the city directory was employed, it was known to be at least 18 months out of date. The sample size was adjusted to allow for this non-response but, in fact, the actual non-interview rate was higher than expected.

The overall response rates were 57.93% for the personal interviewing method and, for the telephone, 58.77%. The response rate for the sample chosen from the city directory was 64.40% for the personal interview and 65.90% for the telephone. In the police file sample, the response rates were 51.38% and 51.70% for the personal and telephone interviewing methods respectively.

These response rates would seem to indicate that there is no crucial difference between the two interviewing methods in this respect.

The following table summarizes the interview status of individuals in the Police File and City Directory Samples.

TABLE C. Final Status by Interviewing Method

	Police File Sample				City Directory Sample			
	Personal		Telephone		Personal		Telephone	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Listed	764		761		736		745	
Refusals	10	1.31	39	5.12	13	1.77	40	5.37
Interview prevented by death, sickness, language problem	12	1.57	27	3.55	14	1.90	42	5.64
Temporarily absent, no one home	62	8.12	30	3.94	38	5.16	22	2.95
Moved, dwelling demolished, abandoned, converted to business	272	35.60	248	32.59	197	26.77	150	20.13
Traced to wrong individual	13	1.70	24	3.15	---		---	
Questionnaire lost in transmission	---		2	0.26	---		---	
Completed	395	51.70	391	51.38	474	64.40	491	65.90

The most interesting comparison in Table C is the refusal rate. The greater number over the telephone may partially be the result of the fact that it is much easier to refuse when the

interview is not a face-to-face situation. However, it is felt that this number of refusals does not pose an insurmountable obstacle. The refusal rate is not large enough to warrant the conclusion that telephone interviewing is not feasible. As well, it may be possible to reduce the number of refusals by improving operational procedures.

For the police file sample, the response rate can be calculated by type of crime. For those selected during the reference period, the response rate ranged from 39.68% for assault to 72.73% for vandalism in the personal interviewing method. For the telephone interview, the response rate ranged from 34.34% for robbery to 67.06% for motor vehicle theft. The response rates by type of crime are provided in the table below.

TABLE D. Response Rate by Type of Crime: Reference Subsample

Type of Crime	Personal		Telephone	
	Number Responding	%	Number Responding	%
Robbery	41	41.00	34	34.34
Assault	50	39.68	50	50.00
Rape	9	39.13	11	47.83
Theft	52	61.90	55	65.48
Theft-Motor Vehicle	55	63.95	57	67.06
Break and Enter	56	64.37	46	52.27
Vandalism	64	72.73	49	57.65

The crimes surveyed can be separated into two general categories, personal and household offences. Combining the household crimes of motor vehicle theft, break and enter and vandalism, the response rate was 67.05% for the personal interview and 58.91% for the telephone interview. For the remaining crimes, the overall response rates were 45.65% and 49.09% for the personal and telephone interviewing methods respectively. This would seem to indicate that, as expected, victims of personal crimes are more likely to change residences than those who have been the victims of household crimes.

For the individuals selected from the Edmonton City Police files, age and sex were recorded when available. It is therefore possible to determine if the distribution of respondents over these variables is different from the age and sex distributions of the sample for each interviewing method. If respondents are not significantly different from non-respondents, one would expect that the distributions of age and sex for respondents would be similar to these distributions calculated for the entire sample. The X^2 Goodness of Fit Test indicated that for both interviewing methods, respondents were not significantly different from non-respondents with respect to age or sex. This was true both for the total of all crimes and by crime.

Most surveys encounter the problem of individuals refusing specific questions. As expected, income, age, industry and occupation were the questions most often refused by respondents.

As well, the section of the questionnaire on measures used as protection against crime proved particularly sensitive. Some respondents refused to answer questions in this section. It was at this point that many telephone respondents questioned the authenticity of the survey and telephoned either the police or the Regional Office. However, after verifying the survey, most of the respondents continued with the remainder of the interview. The mechanism of survey verification was essential to minimize the problem of respondents refusing to answer the sensitive questions concerning precautions against crime. The verification procedure made completing an interview no more of a problem over the telephone than for personal interviews. Interrupting the continuity of the interview for verification was not sufficiently disruptive to consider dropping these questions due to their importance to the survey objectives.

It should also be noted that for both interviewing methods, refusals between the completion of the screen questionnaire and any crime incident reports required were very infrequent. As well, there were very few refusals to particular questions within the crime incident report. As expected, for both interviewing methods, the problem is not gathering specific details of an incident once it has been reported but eliciting the initial mention of the incident. Once respondents report an incident, they are eager to talk about the details of the crime. This was true even for those reporting multiple incidents.

(b) Hit Rate

The most important criterion for determining the feasibility of conducting a victimization survey was whether the incidents selected from the police file were reported during the subsequent interview. This was determined by "matching" details recorded from the victim's police file with the information obtained in the interview. Based on the experience and recommendations of those involved in the U.S. reverse record checks, the match status was decided on a consensus basis by members of the project team. This process could not be prescribed by a series of rules but was a subjective process with each document being judged independently based on the total information included in the survey document. The summary of each incident, recorded at the end of each interview, was especially helpful in this procedure. It should be noted that the forms were blinded to ensure that the project team was unaware of whether the report was from the personal or telephone interview survey.

The hit rate represents the proportion of individuals interviewed who reported the crime for which they were selected. The overall hit rate was 64.28% for the personal interview sample and 62.70% for the telephone sample. This comparison supports the possibility of conducting a victimization survey by telephone.

TABLE E: Hit Rate by Interviewing Method

Type of Crime	Personal	Telephone
All Crime	64.28	62.70
Robbery	65.00	72.73
Assault	67.35	51.60
Rape	66.67	60.00
Theft	65.38	67.27
Theft-Motor Vehicle	69.09	75.44
Break & Enter	70.91	73.33
Vandalism	50.00	40.82

The hit rate ranged from 50.00% for vandalism to 70.91% for break and enter for the personal interviewing method and from 40.82% for vandalism to 75.44% for motor vehicle theft for the telephone interviewing method.

Of the seven crimes under study in the Edmonton Reverse Record Check, rape and vandalism were considered to be the most problematic. Rape presents a distinct problem due to the sensitivity of the subject. It is unrealistic to abruptly ask a respondent "Were you raped during 1977?". However, because of its seriousness and the fact that it is often unreported to the police, it is very important to include the crime of rape in the survey. The approach of this survey is to define an attack, for the respondent, as including "anything from being hit, slapped or

pushed to being shot, raped or beaten up" (Question 60 of incident form: Appendix A). It was hoped that the screening items which followed, one of which included the phrase "attack or molest" might elicit a report of rape, if one had occurred. This approach was a compromise between the importance of including the crime and the possible sensitivity to the respondent of questions relating to it. It should be noted that the hit rates for rape are based on a very small number of incidents. This was a function of both the mobility of the victims, as well as the small sample size resulting from the number of such crimes reported to the police.

Table E indicates that the other forms of assaults were also a problem. It was hypothesized that a factor contributing to this might be the relationship between the victim and the offender. The table below groups rape with all other assaults and indicates that respondents were more likely to report incidents involving strangers than non-strangers. Although it is more apparent in the personal interviewing method, the tendency exists for both.

TABLE F: Relationship of victim - offender in assault cases (including rape), by whether reported in interview

Relationship to victim	Reported			
	Personal		Telephone	
	Number	%	Number	%
Stranger	21	87.50	20	58.82
Non-Stranger	13	52.00	14	46.67

Table E also shows that vandalism represents the lowest hit rate for both interviewing methods. Prior to the survey, there was no evidence indicating whether such incidents might be too trivial for respondents to recall since most other victimization surveys have not included the crime of vandalism. However, as stated in the introduction, it was considered important to include it in the survey since it was felt that being a victim of vandalism might affect an individual's attitudes or behaviour. It was hypothesized that the low hit rate for vandalism might be explained by the value of the damage which occurred. As indicated in Table G this seems to have been borne out in the personal sample. However in the telephone sample no difference exists. It appears that vandalisms were simply poorly reported in the survey.

TABLE G. Value of damage in Vandalism cases by whether reported in interview

Value of damage	Reported			
	Personal		Telephone	
	Number	%	Number	%
Under $100	17	44.74	9	42.86
$100 and Over	13	61.90	9	42.86

If the overall hit rate is calculated excluding vandalism, it is 67.79% for personal interviews and 66.54% for telephone interviews. The results of the reverse record checks conducted in the U.S. were 81% in Washington, DC., 67% in Baltimore, and 74% in San Jose. The results of the Edmonton Reverse Record Check compare with the American results when it is considered that the U.S. studies involved reference periods which were significantly shorter. Their reference periods ranged from 3 to 12 months whereas the Edmonton reference period was 16 months.

As discussed in Section 3, Part I, it was considered important to investigate the feasibility of including disturbing the peace as one of the crimes in the Edmonton pretest. The approach used in examining the problem was necessarily different than for the other crimes since the incident form which was designed to collect information for the other crimes was not

easily amenable to disturbing the peace. Redesigning the incident form or using a completely separate incident report for disturbing the peace did not seem warranted at this stage of the development because so little was known about collecting information concerning disturbing the peace. However, it was considered important to include due to the fact that it might affect an individual's attitudes towards the police and crime. The approach used was to include a screening item designed to elicit reports of disturbing the peace and collect the frequency of such incidents (Q-64 of Screen Questionnaire in Appendix A). A description was also obtained by the interviewer to discover what types of incidents people would report.

The experience of the Edmonton pretest was that too many incidents were reported to contemplate requiring a respondent to complete separate incident forms for each occurrence. For those individuals reporting disturbing the peace, the average number of incidents reported was approximately 8. It was felt that this number of incidents would constitute excessive respondent burden if the individuals were required to complete separate incident forms for each occurrence.

As stated earlier, for all individuals selected from the police files, age and sex were recorded when available. This made it possible to determine if the distribution of those reporting the crime selected from the police files differed from the age and sex distribution for all respondents. If respondents who

reported the incident for which they were selected are not significantly different from those not reporting, one would expect that the distribution of age and sex for those reporting would be similar to the distribution for all respondents. The X^2 Goodness of Fit Test indicates that, for both interviewing methods, those reporting incidents for which they were selected were not significantly different from those not reporting with respect to age and sex. This was true both for the total of all crimes and by crime.

(c) Cost

As stated earlier, an important advantage of telephone interviewing is a considerable savings in cost. Included in the cost comparison are the salaries and associated expenses for the interviewers and Regional Office Staff for field work in the Edmonton pretest.

It is evident from the following table that the cost per interview for the telephone method was approximately 2/3 less expensive than that for the personal interviewing method. It is probable that in a large survey the cost per interview would be less than the figures below due to fixed costs being distributed over a larger number of interviews. As stated previously, experience has indicated that, in general, telephone interviewing should be as much as 70% less expensive than personal interviews.

TABLE H. Cost by Interviewing Method

Expenditures -	Personal	Telephone	Total
Interviewer fees	13,477	5,047	18,524
Interviewer expenses	2,150	-----	2,150
Sub-total	15,627	5,047	20,674
Cost per interview	10.42	3.35	
Associated R.O. Costs(1)	3,337	1,668	5,005
Int. Fees & Expenses plus R.O. Costs	18,964	6,715	25,679
Cost per Interview Including R.O. Costs	12.64	4.46	

(1) The Regional Office Costs are split 2/3 for personal interviewing and 1/3 for the telephone interviewing based on the number of interviewers employed in each method.

Due to inexperience with telephone interviewing, the interviewing schedule was not as productive as possible. Future surveys would benefit from the knowledge gained in this pretest and the resulting change in the time schedule may also reduce the cost.

(d) **Telescoping**

This section will first examine the effects of internal telescoping, the misplacing of the incident in time within the

reference period. Tables I and J provide a comparison of the date as reported during the interview for each interviewing method.

From these tables, it is evident that for the total of all the crimes selected, respondents reported the month of occurrence in a range often centred about the actual date of occurrence as given in the police files. This trend is also apparent in the tables in Appendix B which compare the dates of occurrence by type of crime for each interviewing method. It is interesting to note that crimes which were reported to the police as occurring in September, produced the widest range of occurrence dates in the survey for both interviewing methods. Although a 12 month reference period of September to September was considered at one time to be a salient period because of the school year beginning, this in fact may not be true.

TABLE 1. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - All Crimes

Reported to Police	Reported in Interview																	Not Reported in Interview
	Total	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	195																		117
JAN '76	13	6	2	1										1				3	11
FEB '76	8		5		1			1										1	9
MAR '76	12		1	5	1	2				3									9
APR '76	13			2	3	4	2			1								1	7
MAY '76	14				2	7	2	3											9
JUNE '76	12					2	8			2									14
JULY '76	11						2	5	1	1	2								9
AUG '76	14							4	6		2	1						1	9
SEPT '76	16							1	2	8	2	2	1						5
OCT '76	17								1	5	9		1					1	8
NOV '76	13							4			2	8	2						10
DEC '76	16				1								12	1				2	7
JAN '77	14												1	10	1	2			7
FEB '77	22											1		3	15		1	1	3

TABLE J. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - All Crimes

Reported to Police	Reported in Interview																	Not Reported in Interview
	Total	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	207																		116
JAN '76	12	7	1	2							1			1					14
FEB '76	13		8	1	2						1							1	11
MAR '76	13		2	6	1							2						2	10
APR '76	15			2	5	4	2				1							1	7
MAY '76	14				1	8	2		1		1							1	15
JUNE '76	12		1			3	5	2	1										6
JULY '76	15			1			1	8	4									1	6
AUG '76	15							2	9	2	2								7
SEPT '76	16							2	2	4	5	1						2	9
OCT '76	9							2	1	1	3							2	11
NOV '76	17									1	3	6	3		1			3	5
DEC '76	21										1	2	18						4
JAN '77	18												1	13	4				7
FEB '77	17		1										1		12	2	1		4

Of the incidents in the personal interview sample, 54% of those reported in the survey were reported in the correct month. In the telephone interviewing method, 55% were reported in the correct month. The accuracy of reporting varied by type of crime. For the personal interview, it ranged from 39% for vandalism to 65% for robbery. The telephone reporting ranged from 45% for vandalism to 71% for assault (including rape). Another indication of the accuracy of reporting is the number of individuals who reported the incident within one month of the actual month of occurrence, that is, plus or minus one month of the month of occurrence. For the personal visit sample, this ranged from 58% for vandalism to 90% for break and enter, for an overall rate of 79%. For the telephone method, the range was from 65% for vandalism to 84% for motor vehicle theft, with an overall rate of 76%.

It is apparent from the tables that the shorter the time interval between the incident and the interview, the better is the accuracy of reporting the date of occurrence. It should also be noted that for both interviewing methods there was a slight net forward telescoping effect. That is, respondents were more likely to telescope an incident forward within the reference period than to report it as occurring prior to the date reported in the police files.

The second type of telescoping investigated in this pretest is forward telescoping, that is, the reporting of an incident

which occurred prior to the reference period as occurring within the reference period. The following table provides both the number and percentage of those incidents incorrectly reported as occurring within the reference period when they had in fact occurred in 1975. It should be noted that if there was no forward telescoping the hit rate for these cases would be zero.

TABLE K. Hit Rate by Type of Crime: Telescope Subsample

Type of Crime	Personal		Telephone	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Crime	13	19.12	17	24.64
Theft	4	23.53	7	31.22
Assault (including rape)	1	6.25	1	7.69
Break and Enter	5	21.74	4	21.05
Robbery	3	25.00	5	33.33

Of those persons selected from the police files for a crime occurring during 1975, 19% of those interviewed reported the incident in the survey during the personal interview whereas over the telephone, 25% reported the incident as occurring within the reference period. However, this represents a difference of only 4 cases between the two methods. For the personal interview, those reporting the incident ranged from 6% for assault to 25% for robbery. Over the telephone the range was from 8% for assault to 33% for robbery. It would also appear that individuals are more likely to report the incident in the interview if the incident occurred close to the beginning of the reference period.

It should also be noted that of the 30 incidents in either interviewing method, 10 were reported in the correct month but a year later than the actual year of occurrence. It may be possible to reduce this type of forward telescoping by emphasizing the reference period during the interview.

For the telescope subsample, the demographic characteristics of those reporting were not analysed due to the small number of cases involved. The telescope sample was quite small and, as previously mentioned, the non-interview rates had been underestimated in the sample specifications. This had a greater effect on the telescope sample than on the reference subsample due to the fact that, at the time of interview, the information for the telescope subsample was more out-of-date.

(e) Unfounded Crimes

An unfounded crime is an incident which is reported to the police but which the police subsequently decide did not, in fact involve a crime. It should be noted that incidents are not to be unfounded if they have only been misclassified. For instance, if it is discovered upon investigation of a charge of rape that a rape did not occur but that an indecent assault did, the incident is not unfounded but reclassified and the original classificaton is deleted.

The purpose of selecting unfounded cases was to investigate their effect on future surveys. However, the completed interviews for the unfounded sample was very small (only 10 cases). It is not possible to generalize about unfounded crimes from this small number of cases.

However, examining them may provide some indication of their possible effect on a future survey.

Three types of incidents were evident:

1) Instances where the incident was unfounded by the police upon learning from the respondent that no crime had occurred. For instance, an alleged theft in which the respondent discovered that the object had only been misplaced. This type of incident was not reported on the survey.

2) Other unfounded incidents which were unreported on the survey followed a pattern in which the complainant seemed to be as responsible for the incident occurring as was the alleged offender; for instance, a provoked assault.

3) The three incidents which were reported were initially classified as alleged sexual attacks. Two of these cases the police unfounded due to insufficient evidence. The other case concerned an incident which seems to have been decided by both the police and the complainant to not have been a sexual assault but only an

assault. However, rather than reclassifying the event as an assault it was unfounded. In each of the alleged sexual assaults, there was also an indication that the police doubted the veracity of the complainant.

(ii) Evaluation of Questionnaire Design

(a) Questionnaire Effectiveness

The information used to evaluate the effectiveness of the questionnaire was obtained during a thorough debriefing of the interviewers and Regional Office staff as well as from a number of interviews conducted by members of the project team. The discussion which follows outlines only the problems encountered concerning the format and concepts of the questionnaire. It should be noted that none of the problems were of a magnitude which interfered with the ability of the interviewer to complete an interview. The questionnaire and the basic concepts underlying its design proved to be very successful. Most of the problems encountered may be rectified without much difficulty.

The questions in the screen questionnaire which probe for incidents of crime are perhaps the most crucial in the two documents. We hoped to discover in the pretest which of the probes were effective in eliciting reports of incidents. Those that did not elicit reports could perhaps be dropped to relieve some respondent burden or else be replaced by probes that might be more

effective. It became evident during the debriefing, however, that the interviewers had edited their document in such a way that there was no reliable information concerning the productivity of specific items. The interviewers stated that in many cases they had recorded the report of a crime in the screening question which they thought should have elicited the response. For instance, if a respondent reported a break and enter in a question that referred only to theft, the interviewers would record the incident in the appropriate question which referred to break and enter rather than in the item which actually elicited the report.

The debriefing did, however, reveal some important problems concerning the probes. Both personal and telephone interviewers found certain sections repetitive due to their order and to the variations in meaning of the questions which were not always communicated to the respondents. This was especially true of the screening items. For instance, in probing for assault one screen question asks "Did anyone beat you up, hit or kick you ...?' and another asks 'Did anyone threaten to hit you or beat you up ...?' Respondents, particularly over the telephone, sometimes did not perceive the difference between the two probes. However, this did not seem to prompt refusals by the respondents. An effort was made to rectify this by dropping some questions and reordering and rewording some others.

The section of the questionnaire that presented the most problem for interviewers was the questions concerning precautionary measures such as using burglar alarms, locking doors, or keeping lights on. It appeared that it was at this point during an interview that many respondents questioned the authenticity of the survey and sought some verification that, in fact, the interviewer was from Statistics Canada. This was also the most likely place in the document for respondents to refuse individual questions. This seemed to be a problem almost exclusively for the telephone interviewers because the personal interviewers were equipped with identification cards which were shown to respondents prior to conducting the interview.

The only other section of the questionnaire which seemed to present problems was that concerning the demographic characteristics of respondents. Income, age, and labour force status were problematic for both telephone and personal interviewers. Again, this was a greater problem over the phone. For example, it was much easier for a personal interviewer to indicate to a respondent that the income question referred to ranges of incomes by showing the document to the respondent than it was for the telephone interviewer to explain the same fact. A contributing factor to the greater sensitivity of particular questions over the telephone, was that there seemed to be a tendency for telephone interviewers to be affected more by an individual respondent's bad reaction. The interviewers then had, for subsequent interviews, a preconceived notion that particular questions would

engender a bad reaction and therefore, through their own phrasing of the question, contributed to it.

As would be expected, certain questions contained wording problems that caused some awkwardness for the interviewers. In many instances the interviewers rephrased these questions to sound more colloquial and some of their suggestions are reflected in later drafts of the questionnaire.

Respondents who have been the victim of a crime a number of times during the reference period pose a particular problem for victimization surveys. The individuals fall into two broad categories. For some, the incidents occur with such frequency that they characterize their lifestyle rather than being salient events, for example, a security guard in a shopping plaza who is threatened daily or a person who is beaten by his or her spouse frequently. In the other category are individuals who have been the victims of many very minor incidents and who may be unable to distinguish among them.

Both these types of incidents present a similar problem since an individual may not be able to distinguish the details of all the incidents well enough to report them separately. Therefore, a definition must be developed for the interviewers to enable them to gather information concerning the group of incidents. This situation is referred to as a "series".

In the Edmonton pretest, a group of incidents was defined as a series if it fulfilled the following requirements:

1. The details of the incidents must be similar;
2. There must be at least three incidents in a series;
3. The respondent must be unable to recall details of the individual incidents well enough to report them separately.

It is apparent that some judgement is required of the interviewer in order to determine if a group of incidents should be defined as a series or if separate incident reports can be completed.

It appeared that the interviewer training did not emphasize this definition as strictly as was necessary. Each interviewer interpreted the definition differently and most of them misinterpreted its intent. For example, some interviewers defined any three crimes reported by an individual respondent as a series although they may have been very different events.

It should be noted that the problem of series also has implications concerning the analysis of the data, particularly on the estimates of the frequency of crimes. There will be further discussion of the problem of series in Section 5, Part II.

(b) Length of Interview

As previously mentioned, there were very few refusals to continue with a crime incident report once the screen questionnaire had been completed. This general attitude seemed to be evident for both interviewing methods. Lengthy interviews were conducted as a matter of course both over the telephone and in the personal interview situation. Interviews generally lasted 15-20 minutes for the screen questionnaire and 5-10 minutes for each crime incident report completed. Interviews of up to 1½ hours duration involving as many as 10 crime incident reports were conducted with relative ease in both interviewing methods. This was certainly due, in part, to the subject matter of the survey. It was also particularly important for telephone interviewers to be flexible in completing the interviews. This required call backs when the entire interview was not completed during the initial contact.

(c) Classification

One of the advantages of a victimization survey is the flexibility for classifying and describing incidents. It is possible to approximate the U.C.R. classification by counting the most serious crime within the incident and assigning a single crime code or to describe the various elements which constitute the incident. For example, the same incident might be classed, in an effort to approximate UCR, as a "robbery" and according to

event analysis be described as an "assault with a weapon and a theft of over $200". The strength of the survey lies in the more complete description.

A single crime code can be assigned based on the answers to the items in the crime incident report. For example, to be classified as a robbery certain conditions must be present during the incident. First, there must have been something taken or an attempt made to take something and second, there must have been a weapon present or an attack or threat of attack on the respondent. The classification is hierarchical with each incident being assigned a code based on criteria similar to the U.C.R. classificaton (the rules are contained in Appendix C). The order of classification for the Edmonton survey was as follows: motor vehicle theft, break and enter, robbery, rape, assault, theft and vandalism. Motor vehicle theft was scored first because U.C.R. assigns a code for motor vehicle theft each time it occurs regardless of other elements within the event.

The results of the Edmonton pretest were encouraging in that the information for classification was relatively simple to collect. There are some weaknesses to consider however. For the crime of rape, and to a lesser degree the other crimes, the sensitivity of the information makes it necessary to wait for the respondent to volunteer information and it is impossible to collect the detailed information which is available to the police for such incidents.

TABLE L. Police Classification by Survey Classification: Reference Subsample

Police Classification	Survey Classification															
	Total	M.V. Theft		Break and Enter		Robbery		Rape		Assault		Theft		Vandalism		Other	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	434	42	9.7	108	24.9	42	9.7	2	0.5	50	11.5	136	31.3	41	9.5	13	3.0
M.V. Theft	82	34	41.5	6	7.3	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.2	33	40.2	6	7.3	1	1.2
Break and Enter	76	2	2.6	58	76.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	10	13.2	3	4.0	2	2.6
Robbery	52	1	1.9	8	15.4	31	59.6	0	0.0	5	9.6	7	13.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rape	12	0	0.0	6	50.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	3	25.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Assault	78	0	0.0	10	12.8	7	9.0	0	0.0	36	46.2	13	16.7	4	5.1	8	10.3
Theft	71	3	4.2	10	14.1	3	4.2	0	0.0	2	2.8	53	74.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vandalism	63	2	3.2	10	15.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	19	30.2	28	44.4	2	3.2

A comparison of the police and survey classification illustrates some of the difficulties of a hierarchical classification of incidents. The survey classified a number of each of the other types of crime as break and enters. This does not necessarily mean that the incident reports did not contain the information necessary to be classified for example, as a robbery or rape but rather as a consequence of break and enters being classified before most other crimes, any incident which involved a break and enter would not be available for secondary classification.

Of particular concern are the large number of motor vehicle thefts which are classified as simple thefts. The main reason for this appears to have been that the answer categories for coding the items stolen were insufficiently clear for interviewers. The category "other motor vehicles" was intended for the coding of trucks, vans, motorcycles, etc. However, it appears that in many cases the interviewers specified the vehicle in the "other (specify)" category. This was quite simply rectified by listing the categories on the questionnaire.

Those incidents which, due to insufficient information, cannot be classified are also problematic. Each of these was reported to the police and during the survey as an incident but, due to errors or misinterpretation, key variables, necessary for classification, were not available. The information is not available for a variety of reasons. Interviewer coding errors

and data capture errors are two probable causes. The majority of the unclassifiable incidents, 8 of 13, were classified by the police as assaults. We can only hypothesize about why this occurred. These respondents have indicated in the screen questionnaire that they were "hit, kicked or pushed" during the reference period and yet have stated in the incident form that they were not attacked and not threatened. Perhaps these respondents did not consider the circumstances of the incident as constituting an attack or threat. It may be that the respondent was responsible for the incident or that he or she was hit or pushed during a brawl and would not consider himself to have been attacked or threatened.

The comparison of survey and police classifications of incidents illustrates some of the problems inherent in assigning a single crime code to each incident and emphasizes the advantages of event analysis.

5. Summary and Conclusions

The Edmonton Reverse Record Check was the first stage in the development of a Canadian Victimization Survey. Due to the necessity of developing a cost efficient methodology, the crucial concern was the comparison of personal and telephone interviewing techniques. As well, the pretest provided information relevant to the questionnaire design and operational procedures. The following discussion will deal with the major decisions made as a result of the pretest.

Conventional wisdom with regard to telephone interviewing has been that long interviews are not possible. If this were true in all cases it would preclude the possibility of conducting victimization surveys by telephone due to the necessity of collecting information on multiple victimizations. However, it was discovered during the Edmonton pretest that interviews of an hour or more were conducted with relative ease. Victimization surveys would appear to be more conducive to telephone interviewing than some other subject matters due to the interest of respondents in cooperating in a survey which may contribute to reducing crime rates. It is fortunate that those individuals who are subjected to the longest interviews are often the very respondents most interested in completing the survey because they have been victimized the greatest number of times.

The hit rate and response rate were other indicators which contributed to the final decision on telephone interviewing. The results show that for both these factors there were not significant differences between the telephone and personal interview techniques. Given these findings it would appear that telephone interviewing is the preferable data collection method considering the savings in cost.

The question of the effect of telescoping on a victimization survey has not been fully clarified. The degree of accuracy of reporting the date of occurrence within the reference period is acceptable based on the objectives. However, due to the under-

estimating of the mobility of the victims selected, the problem of forward telescoping remains unanswered. It would not be warranted to base any conclusions on the samll number of cases that constituted this sample. The sample of unfounded incidents was also very small and it was difficult to assess their impact on a survey. A victimization survey asks the respondents to report any incident which they feel has involved a crime of the type being surveyed. If, at the time of the interview, the respondent considers that he/she has been a victim and reports it with sufficient detail to classify it then it would be included in the survey. The interviewer does not investigate the event in the manner of the police but only records the details of the incident. The concept of unfounded crimes, although relevant, may not have a significant impact on a survey due to the infrequency of such events.

During the survey design it was felt that disturbing the peace might be a significant event to respondents, affecting their attitudes to crime and the police. However, it proved impossible to collect details of these events on the incident report designed for the other crimes and it would have been very difficult operationally to have a separate form specifically for disturbing the peace. It also became clear that individuals do not consider events commonly described as disturbing the peace to be significant unless they occur a number of times. The respondent burden would have been far too great to consider collecting details of each of these incidents and therefore, it was considered appropriate to exclude these events from future surveys.

During the course of the field work of the Edmonton Reverse Record Check, a considerable amount was learned about the operational problems involved in collecting victimization data. The importance of interviewer training to the outcome of the survey can not be stressed too much. Two full days of training were used and this proved to be insufficient for conveying all the procedures and concepts involved in such a complex survey. Improvements in training should have a positive effect on all aspects of the survey collection.

The necessity of providing the respondents with an avenue to verify the authenticity of the survey was apparent during the course of the pretest. It is not surprising that respondents might become suspicious concerning the motives of someone who contacts them by telephone and asks them how many nights they go out, if they leave their lights on and whether they have a burglar alarm. The cooperation of the local police and local Statistics Canada representatives in providing survey verification was essential in completing a significant number of interviews, particularly with individuals who have perhaps been the victim of a break and enter or theft.

One of the most perplexing problems in collecting victimization data is the question of series victimizations. The operational aspect of the problem is to reduce the frequency of series reports. The fact that the concept exists is a temptation for interviewers to record any group of incidents which remotely

fits the definition into this category in order to reduce the number of incident reports necessary. Making the definition too restrictive risks increasing the respondent burden. It remains to improve the training of interviewers and supervisors in the concept in order to minimize the misuse of the classification. Some change in the definition may make it possible to avoid misuse while reducing the frequency of series reports in some significant way.

The problem of how to count series victimizations when they are reported is the other aspect of the problem (Feinberg, 1977). The fact that the respondent cannot remember details of the incidents in sufficient detail to report them separately indicates that the number of incidents may not be accurate. For example, an individual who reports that her husband beats her almost every day and estimates the total as 250 is obviously not giving an exact number. But excluding incidents of this type from the final estimates risks underestimating the number of incidents by a considerable degree. There seems to be no completely satisfactory method of dealing with this problem.

The Edmonton Reverse Record Check answered the most important question by showing that it was feasible to conduct a victimization survey using telephone interviewing. However, inadequacies in the questionnaire showed the need for a number of alterations and as well, the problem of telescoping was inadequately studied. It was, therefore, decided that a second pretest was necessary. The second reverse record check conducted in Hamilton is discussed in the following sections of this report.

PART III: HAMILTON REVERSE RECORD CHECK

1. Introduction and Objectives

The second pretest was conducted in Hamilton during February of 1978. As stated previously, the Edmonton pretest had indicated that telephone interviewing was feasible. However, several other issues required further study and a second pretest was considered necessary to deal with these. Once again a reverse record check technique was employed to ensure that a sufficient number of victims were surveyed for each type of crime. The crimes sampled were assault, sexual assault(7), robbery, motor vehicle theft, break and enter, theft and vandalism. The objectives of the Hamilton survey were to test the ability of the questionnaire to elicit incidents, to investigate the effects of telescoping, and to test the revised field procedures. These are discussed in more detail below.

(i) Hit Rate

As discussed in the conclusion of the Edmonton study, the hit rates for the telephone and personal interviewing methods were not significantly different. This was the single most important factor supporting the feasibility of telephone interviewing in Hamilton. However, it was felt that revisions could be made that would increase the overall reporting of incidents. Two changes in particular were considered important in improving

the success of eliciting incidents. The reference period for the Edmonton survey was the 16 month period from January, 1976 to April 30, 1977. This time frame was considered not only awkward but too lengthy for good recall. The Hamilton survey was to have a 12 month reference period which coincided with the calendar year 1977. The screening items were also revised in an attempt to elicit more incidents, particularly those referring to the crimes with the lowest hit rates in the Edmonton study.

(ii) Telescoping

The telescope sample for the Edmonton survey was chosen from the six months prior to the reference period. It was to be used to evaluate the effect of respondents reporting an incident which occurred prior to the reference period as occurring during the reference period.

Due to the mobility of victims, the non-interview rate was higher than predicted and therefore, a very small sample was available for study. The selection specifications for the telescope sample in Hamilton were increased in order that sufficient cases be available to determine the effect of this phenomenon. As in Edmonton, the incidents were chosen from the 6 months prior to the reference period.

As well, the effect of internal telescoping, the incorrect reporting of the month of occurrence during the reference period, was also investigated.

(iii) Telephone Survey Procedures

The Edmonton study suggested a number of revisions in training procedures and general interviewing methods that could be incorporated and tested in Hamilton. As well, a number of changes were made to the questionnaire. Although, individually, these were not of a magnitude which would have warranted a further pretest, the total of the revisions suggested the need for a second reverse record check.

2. Study Design

(i) The Sample

As was the case in Edmonton, the objectives of the Hamilton pretest necessitated a "reverse record check" design. With the cooperation of the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Force, 2862 individuals listed as victims of one of the seven crimes included in the survey were selected from the offence reports in the police files. In contrast to Edmonton, a camouflage sample was not incorporated into the design of the Hamilton pretest. Results of the Edmonton Reverse Record Check indicated that the city directory sample did not successfully camouflage the police file sample. The interviewers were very suspicious regarding the source of the sample and many had, in fact, surmised that the sample had been selected from the police records. In order to provide an effective camouflage sample, the proportion of non-

victims would have had to be greatly increased and budgetary constraints ruled out this option. As well, it was felt that determining the feasibility of conducting victimization surveys would be better served by increasing the police file sample.

In the Edmonton pretest, the age limit of 18 years of age was a constraint imposed by the Edmonton City Directory. As a consequence of dropping the camouflage sample, it was decided that the age cut-off would be 16 years of age for the Hamilton Reverse Record Check.

The Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Force maintains a computerized file with McMaster University of all crimes which are reported to the department. Details were sent to McMaster specifying the number of police files to be selected. This specification was provided by month of occurrence and occurrence classification. For each month, a simple random sample for each of the seven crimes was selected and a listing of offence report file numbers was produced. The selected files were pulled by the police department and the project team then determined if the incident was eligible for inclusion in the survey and if so, recorded pertinent details of the incident. There were two distinct subsamples chosen from the police files - the reference sample and the telescope sample. The reference sample consisted of victims of the selected crimes during the period January 1,

1977 to November 30, 1977. This subsample will supply information on the magnitude of internal telescoping as well as providing the test of whether the questionnaire is more successful in eliciting reports of the selected crimes than the questionnaire used in Edmonton. The telescope sample was chosen from incidents occurring during the period July 1, 1976 to December 31, 1976. This subsample was selected in order to investigate further the extent to which individuals report a crime occurring prior to the reference period.

In contrast to the Edmonton Reverse Record Check, an unfounded subsample was not selected for the Hamilton study. Unfounded incidents are generally of two different types. The first type consists of incidents where the individual himself usually decides that a crime did not occur. For example, an automobile is reported stolen but the individual later discovers that it was parked on a different parking level. Incidents of this type are relatively infrequent and seem to have no impact on the survey. The second type of unfounded crime consists of reported sexual assaults where the police determine that no sexual assault has actually occurred. However, the individual usually feels that he/she has been victimized. In the Edmonton pretest, all of the unfounded sample incidents which were reported to interviewers were of this type. The police had unfounded these cases due to insufficient evidence or due to a misclassification. Based on the Edmonton experience, it was decided that no separate sample of unfounded incidents would be selected for the

Hamilton Reverse Record Check. Rather, unfounded incidents of sexual assault would be included within both the reference and telescope samples. For the reamining crimes, unfounded incidents would be excluded.

Several assumptions were made which affected the number of police files initially selected by McMaster University. It was known that there is a high mobility rate among crime victims. Based on the results of the Edmonton Reverse Record Check, where the non-interview rate had been underestimated, response rates by type of crime were arrived at for each subsample. As well, it was known that a portion of the initial selection of the police files would be incidents which were out-of-scope for the survey. Excluded as being out-of-scope were cases where the victim was under 16 years of age at the time of interviewing and cases where the victim lived outside the geographic area policed by the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Department (Wentworth County) at the time the incident was reported to the police. As in Edmonton, commercial incidents were only included if, during the commission of the commercial crime, a personal crime also occurred. Also, for all crimes except sexual assaults, unfounded incidents were considered to be out-of-scope for the purposes of this survey.

In order that the interviewing could begin in January, 1978, it was necessary to conduct the actual selection in December. Therefore, only incidents occurring prior to December 1, 1977

were available for selection. The reference sample consisted of victims of the selected crimes during the period January 1, 1977 to November 30, 1977. This time frame corresponded approximately to the reference period of the survey. A sample of victims of break and enter, assault, theft-motor vehicle, theft and vandalism was selected. For the crime categories of robbery and sexual assault, all incidents that were within the scope of the survey were selected. For the reference sample, the expected and actual number of sample cases follow.

TABLE M. Expected and Actual Number of Sample Cases by Type of Crime: Reference Subsample

Type of Crime	Sample Size	
	Expected	Actual
Break and Enter	308	361
Robbery	-	129
Assault	341	407
Sexual Assault	-	94
Theft-Motor Vehicle	297	289
Theft	297	306
Vandalism	297	297

The telescope sample was chosen from incidents occurring between July 1, 1976 and December 31, 1976. In Edmonton, a very small number of successful interviews were completed with this subsample because non-interview rates had been underestimated. Therefore, a large number of incidents were included in this sample for the Hamilton pretest. As well, in Edmonton, only

victims of break and enter, assault, robbery and theft were included whereas for the Hamilton Reverse Record Check victims of each of the seven crimes were included in this sample. All eligible cases of robbery and assault and a sample of victims of break and enter, theft, theft-motor vehicle, assault and vandalism were selected. The expected and actual sample sizes for the telescope sample are provided in the following table.

TABLE N. Expected and Actual Number of Sample Cases by Type of Crime: Telescope Subsample

Type of Crime	Sample Size	
	Expected	Actual
Break and Enter	174	181
Robbery	-	78
Assault	204	201
Sexual Assault	-	66
Theft-Motor Vehicle	168	178
Theft	168	181
Vandalism	168	163

In summary, there were a total of 2931 incidents selected from the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police offence reports. Fifty-seven individuals were selected for two different incidents and 6 individuals were chosen for three incidents. The sample consisted, therefore, of 2862 individuals.

(ii) The Questionnaire

The two questionnaires, the screen and incident forms, employed in Hamilton were of the same basic format as the documents used in Edmonton. The screen form is administered to each respondent and provides information concerning attitudes to the police and crime, behaviour and demographic characteristics of respondents and probes for incidents of crime during the reference period. The incident form is required for each separate victimization a respondent reports. It is designed to collect information which will allow for the classification of each incident as well as describing the context of the situation.

Generally the Edmonton questionnaire format and content was adequate, there being no obvious flaws which prevented the collection of the necessary information. However, many improvements were suggested and three general precepts governed the redesign. First, an attempt was made to reevaluate the Edmonton questionnaire in light of new information requirements and priorities. An effort was also made to reduce the number of questions in order to reduce the total amount of time necessary to complete an interview. Second, the interviewers felt that less formal wording would improve the flow of the interview. An attempt was made therefore to make questions more colloquial, reducing the temptation of the interviewers to rephrase the questions on the document. The third objective of the redesign was to close the

open-ended items remaining on the document. All written responses on the Edmonton questionnaires were manually coded and subsequently, appropriate response categories were developed.

A number of minor revisions were made to the questionnaire which do not require discussion. However, some specific changes are worth noting. Several more introductions to groups of questions were added in order to provide respondents with an explanation of the purposes of questions and, when it was not obvious, their relationship to victimization. This had been noted by the interviewers as an effective method of improving the flow of the interview.

The Hamilton document had an increased emphasis on crime prevention concerns, specifically, awareness of and participation in various police sponsored programs. As stated previously, providing information for the planning and evaluation of crime prevention programs is a major objective of victimization research. Future surveys are likely to be conducted on a local or regional level, and therefore, the ability to supply police departments with small area data concerning their programs is desirable. It may also be that questions concerning local programs encourage respondents to cooperate because of the relevance of these programs.

Another major revision was made in collecting information to determine the employment status of respondents. The relationship

between victimization experience and employment may be an indication of an individual's risk of being a victim. The Edmonton questionnaire contained items which would have defined a respondent as employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week preceding interviewing. Associated with these were also questions which would have classified the industry and occupation of those individuals who had worked. This was not entirely satisfactory because the reference periods for employment and victimization experience differed.

The questions required to collect work pattern information with a reference period similar to the victimization data would have been too extensive to be included in the questionnaire. As a compromise, respondents were asked to state their main activity during the previous year - that is working, looking for work, a student, a retired person or a homemaker or housewife. If the respondent had a job at any time during the year, standard industry and occupation questions were asked. It should be stressed that these questions are not designed to provide employment status similar to the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey definitions, but rather to be used in combination with other variables such as income and education in an effort to differentiate and characterize risk groups in the population.

The questions which probe for reports of incidents were not substantially redesigned, although based on the Edmonton results and interviewer comments some changes were made. Emphasis was

placed on improving the reporting of vandalism and assault which were the two crimes least successfully elicited in Edmonton. A single screening question was used in Edmonton to elicit reports of vandalism. Based on the type of incidents which went unreported, an additional probe was developed which dealt with vandalism to motor vehicles.

In an attempt to increase the reporting of incidents of assault, the screening items were asked earlier in the series of probes and the introduction was revised. The interviewers also noted that the screening items appeared repetitious to some respondents. Several items were reworded in an attempt to avoid this impression.

While there were no major changes to the incident form, a number of questions which had been open-ended were closed based on the responses in Edmonton. Several other questions were dropped, most notably, the question concerning why incidents were reported to the police. The experience in Edmonton was that when incidents were reported, the respondents were incredulous when asked why, the most common answer being, "because it was a crime".

In contrast, respondents appeared to have no difficulty answering the item which asked why incidents were not reported to the police. The most common responses which were received in

Edmonton were employed to develop dimensions for a revised question. Seven possible reasons for not reporting an incident to the police were read to respondents and they were asked to state whether it had been influential, somewhat influential or not influential at all in their decision to not report the incident to the police.

(iii) Interviewing Procedures

Twenty-two telephone interviewers and four supervisors were hired to conduct interviews from February 6 through February 28th. A three day training period was held to familiarize interviewers with the survey and its objectives. Emphasis was placed during the training on allowing the interviewers to complete numerous mock interviews and practical exercises. A very useful technique was to have interviewers phone each other during the training, which allowed them to acquire telephone interviewing techniques and more realistic experience. The interviewer who acted as the respondent was able to provide a critique of the other interviewer and many potential problems were avoided or corrected before the actual interviewing began.

Although no camouflage sample was employed in Hamilton it was important that interviewers not expect an incident to be reported during each interview and become overzealous in their interviewing, biasing the survey results. This was accomplished by instructing interviewers that an unspecified portion of each

assignment was out-of-scope for the survey and therefore should not be reported during an interview. As well, it was emphasized that all questions be asked exactly as worded, in particular the screen items, in order that their productivity might be evaluated.

3. Results

(i) Response Rate

As was the case in the Edmonton pretest, the response rate was not expected to approximate rates which would be obtained in future victimization surveys. Respondents were selected from 18 months prior to interviewing and individuals, especially victims of crime, are very mobile. Considering this, the overall response rate of 60.48% was as expected. Table 0 summarizes the final status of each interview.

TABLE 0. Final Status of Interview

Final Status	Number	%
Total Listed	2862	100.00
Moved, dwelling demolished, abandoned, converted to business	602	21.03
Interview prevented by death, sickness, language problem	106	3.70
No one home	133	4.65
Refusal	140	4.89
Household temporarily absent	103	3.60
Traced to wrong individual	29	1.01
Non-Interview (type not stated)	18	0.63
Completed	1731	60.48

The non-interviews which are of particular interest are the refusals and those prevented by language problems. Although all surveys encounter these situations, telephone interviewing tends to increase their magnitude. Interviewers find it much more difficult to communicate on the telephone to a respondent who is not fluent in either English or French and it is not possible to recruit interviewers with language abilities in every language encountered during a survey. It is also much easier for a respondent to refuse an interview on the telephone rather than when they are face to face with an interviewer. However, it would appear that neither of these non-interview types are of a magnitude which would reduce the reliability of future surveys to an unacceptable level.

The response rate can also be determined by type of crime. For those selected for an incident during the reference period, the response rate ranged from 52.58% for assault to 67.87% for break and enter. For the telescope sample, it ranged from 29.49% for robbery to 64.04% for motor vehicle theft. The comparison of the personal crimes of assault, sexual assault, theft and robbery with the household crimes of break and enter, motor vehicle theft and vandalism is the most striking. Overall, the response rate for those selected for household crimes was 65.49% while those selected for personal crimes had a response rate of only 54.65%. Table P provides the response rate by type of crime for each subsample.

TABLE P. Response Rate by Type of Crime by Sample Type

Type of Crime	Reference Sample		Telescope Sample	
	Number Responding	%	Number Responding	%
Break and Enter	245	67.87	114	62.98
Robbery	69	53.49	23	29.49
Assault	214	52.58	103	51.24
Sexual Assault	51	54.26	29	43.94
Theft-Motor Vehicle	188	65.05	114	64.04
Theft	205	66.99	105	58.01
Vandalism	197	66.33	104	63.80
All Crime	1169	62.08	592	56.49

(ii) Hit Rate

The hit rate represents the proportion of crimes selected from the police files which were subsequently reported during the survey. The project team manually compared the details recorded from the police file with the total information collected during the interview and decided whether or not the incident had been reported. For incidents occurring during the reference period, the hit rate was 71.79%, ranging from 55.66% for assault to 82.09% for robbery. Overall this represented an increase of approximately 9% from the telephone sample of the Edmonton study. It is assumed that this increase was primarily the result of revisions to the questionnaire and the change in the reference period. The following table contains the hit rate by type of crime for those selected for an incident occurring during the reference period.

TABLE Q. Hit Rate by Type of Crime: Reference Subsample

Type of Crime	Hit Rate	
	Number	%
Break and Enter	198	81.48
Robbery	55	82.09
Assault	118	55.66
Sexual Assault	39	76.47
Theft-Motor Vehicle	128	69.57
Theft	163	80.30
Vandalism	126	65.63
All Crime	827	71.79

The most dramatic increase was for vandalism which improved by approximately 25% compared to the telephone sample in Edmonton. Since vandalism had the lowest hit rate in Edmonton, a second screening item was added probing specifically for damage to motor vehicles. This was likely the main reason for the improvement.

The only crime for which the hit rate decreased was motor vehicle theft. It appeared during the matching operation that those not reported in the survey were incidents of vehicles being recovered quickly and with no damage, incidents where the vehicle was taken without permission of the owner and later returned or incidents of attempted motor vehicle theft. In such circumstances, the victim suffers no actual loss and may be less likely to recall the incident.

The definitions of two crime categories were altered for the Hamilton pretest. A new category was formed, sexual assault, which included rape and indecent assault. All other attacks constituted the category assault. The changes in reporting rates for these categories are partially the result of this redefinition. Indecent assaults were very well reported in the Edmonton pretest and when these incidents are combined with rape, the reporting rate is very similar to the category of sexual assault in Hamilton. However, the remaining assaults in Edmonton were reported very poorly and there is an actual increase of approximately 20% from Edmonton to Hamilton. However, assaults continued to be reported with less frequency than any other crime. The following table may provide a partial explanation for this phenomenon.

It appears that, similar to the police reporting, victimization surveys are less likely to have incidents reported that involve offenders known to the victim, particularly relatives, than when the offender is a stranger. This may result from the fact that incidents of assault by relatives are frequent for some individuals and may characterize the victim's lifestyle rather than constituting a salient event.

TABLE R. Relationship of Victim-Offender by whether reported in interview for Assault

Relationship to Victim	Reported	
	Number	%
Stranger	45	71.43
Known	45	56.25
Relative	14	29.17

The following table shows the reporting by type of injury for assault. Those who reported to the police that they suffered no injury seem to report incidents as readily as those who suffered injuries. The categories of knife wounds, gunshot wounds and internal injuries do not contain a sufficient number of cases to judge the effect of severity of injury.

TABLE S. Type of Injury by whether reported in interview for Assault

Type of Injury	Reported	
	Number	%
None	25	52.08
Knife wounds	2	100.00
Gunshot wounds	1	100.00
Broken bones or teeth knocked out	17	58.62
Internal injuries, knocked unconscious	3	100.00
Bruises, cuts, black eye(s)	59	52.68
Other injury	11	64.71

Although assault has the lowest hit rate it would not be possible to exclude it from victimization research due to its threat to an individual's security and its direct impact in terms of injury and attitudes. Also, actual surveys will uncover information additional to that which is presently available from the police as well as significant numbers of unreported crimes.

(iii) Telescoping

There are two types of telescoping which are of interest in the victimization pretest, internal telescoping and forward telescoping from outside the reference period. Internal telescoping, the misplacing of an event within the reference period, has little effect on the survey results unless one is attempting to estimate the incidence of crimes for time periods shorter than the reference period. However, it does supply an indicator of the accuracy of the respondent's recall and is a problem that should be kept in mind in future surveys when producing estimates.

Table 1 in Appendix E compares the month of occurrence as recorded in the police files with the month reported in the interview and it appears that, for the most part, respondents report incidents in a range centred about the month of occurrence. The percentage of respondents able to accurately report the month, however, was reduced considerably in the Hamilton survey compared to Edmonton. The main reason for this seems to

have been respondents who reported that they didn't know the month of occurrence rather than those who reported a month but were inaccurate. The number reporting a "Don't Know" was 10% higher in Hamilton than in Edmonton. This also influences Table T which shows the reporting accuracy by type of crime.

As illustrated in the table, the accuracy of reporting improves markedly for all types of crime when a one month leeway on either side of the actual month of occurrence is allowed. That is, it is acceptable if the month of occurrence is the same in the police files and in the survey or if the date reported in the survey is either one month immediately preceding or one month immediately following the actual month of occurrence.

TABLE T. Reporting Accuracy by Type of Crime: Reference Subsample

Type of Crime	Reported in Correct Month		-or- one month of month of occurrence	
	Number	%	Number	%
Break and Enter	88	44.44	142	71.72
Robbery	26	47.27	39	70.91
Assault	57	50.44	74	65.49
Sexual Assault	15	38.46	31	79.49
Theft-Motor Vehicle	57	44.53	83	64.84
Theft	48	30.19	94	59.12
Vandalism	39	31.45	69	55.65

The problem of forward telescoping is of greater concern than that of internal telescoping. The following table shows the

hit rate by type of crime for the telescope sample. Overall, the hit rate of 21.37% is similar to the results of the Edmonton pretest. It appears that, to a certain extent, the reporting is confounded by the same factors that affect reporting during the reference period. That is, the types of crime well reported for the reference sample are often the same types of crime most likely to be telescoped into the reference period. For example, the percentage of assaults telescoped into the reference period is only 14.85%. This is the result of assaults being poorly reported in the survey in general rather than victims of assault being more accurate in their recall.

TABLE U. Hit Rate by Type of Crime: Telescope Subsample

Type of Crime	Hit Rate	
	Number	%
Break and Enter	27	24.11
Robbery	2	8.70
Assault	15	14.85
Sexual Assault	9	32.14
Theft-Motor Vehicle	19	17.43
Theft	30	31.25
Vandalism	20	19.61
All Crime	122	21.37

The above table provides the hit rate by type of crime for those selected for incidents in the telescope sample. Two patterns of telescoping emerge which indicate two distinct kinds of errors are being committed. Respondents have a tendency to

report incidents which actually occurred in the last 3 months of 1977 as occurring in the first few months of 1978. This is probably due to respondents remembering the appropriate time of year but incorrectly recalling the month, as was also often the case with telescoping within the reference period. As stated previously, telescoping tends to have this net forward effect. It is unlikely that without having bounded interviews or a much shorter reference period, this could be significantly reduced.

A second type of recall error seems to be that of respondents recalling an incident which occurred in the year previous to the reference period and reporting it the following year. This is suspected because of the unusual pattern of incidents reported exactly one year after the actual month of occurrence. For example, incidents which occurred in August, 1977 were often reported in August, 1978. Although some improvement was made in reducing this error over Edmonton, it is suspected that a further reduction might be possible by emphasizing the reference period.

(iv) The Questionnaire

The basic design of the questionnaire proved, as in Edmonton, to be amenable to a telephone methodology. Interviewers were able to complete interviews of up to two hours without unusual problems. As in Edmonton, a thorough debriefing was held with interviewers and supervisors to evaluate the effectiveness of the format and concepts.

In the following discussion, the questionnaire can be considered in sections. The attitude questions (screen questions 7 - 13) are designed mainly to provide an introduction for respondents to the subject of the survey and to interest the respondent in completing the interview. The intention is to make these questions easy to answer and provide the respondent with an opportunity to give an opinion about crime and the police. They appear to accomplish this, although some respondents seemed puzzled by the concepts of "crime" and "neighbourhood", which admittedly are quite vague.

The questions which concern protective measures such as burglar alarms, locking doors and various community programs (screen questions 14 - 23) cause problems for most interviewers. It is at this juncture that respondents question the authenticity of the survey. However, the necessity of investigating the risk of criminal victimization and the importance of these variables precludes dropping them. It emphasizes however the necessity of having the cooperation of local police departments when conducting the survey. Often respondents stopped the interview at this point and verified either with the Statistics Canada office or with the police concerning the authenticity of the survey or the interviewer and continued the interview after this was accomplished. There does not seem to be any way of rephrasing these questions which would dispel the impression of some respondents that they are being set up for a break-in.

The demographic questions (screen questions 24-38) are problematic in very predictable ways. The questions concerning income and age are sensitive to some respondents as well as those questions which refer to the respondent's job. The magnitude of the problem indicates that they are an irritation to many respondents but seldom, if ever, are interviews terminated at this point.

The probes tend to be tedious for respondents who were not victims during the reference period. Answering "No" to 20 consecutive questions might be expected to have this effect. However, the yield of each probe indicates that a significant number of incidents would go unreported if several of the present probes were dropped from the questionnaire. In fact, it is suspected that the more probes employed the greater the number of incidents which would be reported. Therefore, there is a compromise between respondent burden and the effort to elicit the greatest number of incidents possible.

The incident form, with a few exceptions, received no criticism from respondents or interviewers. This is likely due to the factual nature of the information being collected. An exception, however, was the question concerning why an incident was not reported to the police. The respondents were read a series of statements and asked to state whether these were very influential, somewhat influential or not at all influential in not reporting the particular incident to the police. The categories

tended to elicit a yes or no answer from respondents and it was burdensome for both interviewers and respondent to repeat the response categories for each of 7 reasons. This problem is amplified due to certain categories being inappropriate for some crimes. For example, if nothing was stolen during an incident it is not relevant to ask how influential it was in the decision not to report, that "Any items taken were recovered or returned". Part of this problem can be rectified by simplifying the question; however, certain reasons for not reporting will continue to be inappropriate for some types of crime.

As mentioned previously, the information in the crime incident report can be collected with very little difficulty once a respondent has volunteered that an incident has occurred. The detail of information allows for considerable flexibility in classifying and describing the event. One possible classification is a single code which attempts to approximate the U.C.R. classification scheme. As in Edmonton, it was possible to compare the police classification with this survey classification. There is a considerable overall increase in the number of incidents classified identically by the police and by the survey. A number of factors were responsible for this, most importantly the improvements in the questionnaire and the training of interviewers. The actual classification rules, included in Appendix F, remained basically the same. Particularly striking is the improvement in the classification of motor vehicle thefts. Expanding the response categories pertaining to types of motor vehicles taken during an incident was likely the main reason for this.

TABLE V. Police Classification by Survey Classification: Reference Subsample

Police Classification	Survey Classification															
	Total	M.V. Theft		Break and Enter		Robbery		Sexual Assault		Assault		Theft		Vandalism		Other	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	827	123	14.9	232	28.1	47	5.7	17	2.1	121	14.6	175	21.2	98	11.9	14	1.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	128	114	89.1	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	7.0	2	1.6	1	0.8
Break and Enter	198	1	0.5	189	95.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.5	3	1.5	0	0.0
Robbery	55	4	7.3	2	3.6	34	61.8	0	0.0	2	3.6	13	23.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sexual Assault	39	0	0.0	2	5.1	2	5.1	17	43.6	13	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	12.8
Assault	118	0	0.0	9	7.6	9	7.6	0	0.0	97	82.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.5
Theft	163	3	1.8	16	9.8	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	134	82.2	7	4.3	2	1.2
Vandalism	126	1	0.8	12	9.5	1	0.8	0	0.0	9	7.1	14	11.1	86	68.3	3	2.4

The classification of sexual assaults seems least likely to conform to the police classification. Due to the sensitivity of such incidents it is not possible to ask respondents specifically for information which could be employed to differentiate a sexual assault from other types of assault. For this reason, one-third of the incidents the police classified as indecent assault were classified by the survey as an assault.

The percentage of incidents which the survey could not classify was reduced in Hamilton. It is necessary to emphasize that while the comparison of police and survey classification is valuable for identifying problems in questionnaire design, the more descriptive classifications which are possible will be more useful in analyzing the event in future surveys.

The definition of a series was altered for the Hamilton pretest. The number of incidents required to constitute a series was increased from three to four. This was an attempt to reduce the number of series incidents reported as it was apparent from the Edmonton data that a significant number of series reports included three incidents. Therefore, for Hamilton, to be considered a series a group of incidents must be similar in detail, there must be at least four incidents, and the respondent must be unable to recall the details of the individual incidents well enough to report them separately.

The results of the Hamilton pretest indicate that the vast majority of series crimes consisted of four, five or six incidents. Approximately 30% included 4 incidents, 20% included 5 incidents and 17% were of 6 incidents. Although considerable emphasis in training was placed on the concept of series and on limiting the number of series incidents reported, it does not appear to have been entirely successful. The two factors which most likely contributed to this are that interviewers are confronted with the situation only 3 or 4 times during the survey and may not recall the restrictions of the definitions. Also the temptation to reduce their workload by summarizing a group of similar incidents is considerable.

There are no concrete solutions for reducing the number of series incidents reported. Further training is unlikely to be effective. A considerable amount of time is devoted to the concept already, and given the frequency of its occurrence, further training would likely have a minimal effect.

The attempt to reduce the number of series incidents reported was successful to a limited degree. However, it remains that certain individuals are victimized a number of times over a year and cannot report the incidents as distinct events. There are, in fact, several related theoretical and operational problems that must be considered.

Certain individuals such as police officers or nurses may be exposed to risks and suffer from minor assaults on almost a daily basis. It is conceivable that these incidents are not within the scope of a victimization survey since it may be that these individuals should not be considered the victims of crime. However, all incidents related to an individual's job cannot and should not be excluded. Other series incidents may characterize an individual's lifestyle. For example, someone who is frequently involved in "barroom brawls" may report in the survey those occasions when he lost. In these examples, the incidents cannot be recalled primarily as a consequence of their frequency. Other reports are those which are grouped in a series due to the fact that they are very minor. For example, a respondent may recall being the victim of 10 minor thefts during the reference period but cannot distinguish the details of any of the individual incidents.

When estimating the incidence of crime, reports of series create a problem since it has not yet been determined how to count series reports. The very fact that they are dealt with differently is an admission that they are exceptions. The analysis is complicated by the fact that the individual's estimate of the number in the series is often a "wild guess". Equally important is the fact that only one incident form is completed for a series of incidents and although all the events in a series are similar, according to the definition, a summary description of the details of an event perhaps cannot be compared with the

details of the victimization reported by others in the survey. The analysis of risk and impact would be confounded by this situation. In this discussion no solutions have been suggested other than urging that every effort be made to reduce the number of series events reported by reducing those which involve interviewer errors. Series incidents will not disappear and although including them in some analysis such as comparing the demographics of victims and non-victims in general terms may be acceptable, caution should be employed and it is perhaps advisable to deal with series events separately.

4. Summary and Conclusions

The overall improvement in the results of the Hamilton pretest indicated that the methodology for conducting telephone victimization surveys was successful. In addition, the debriefing and additional analysis provided inputs which were valuable for further modification to the questionnaire. Fortunately there were no major problems unearthed which necessitated changes in the basic design.

The hit rate improved significantly indicating that the changes in questionnaire design and reference period were effective although there is no way to determine the degree to which they influenced this improvement. At this level, the hit rate would suggest that the methodology is successful and that future surveys are feasible.

A reverse record check methodology emphasizes the hit rate as a measure of the success of the victimization research. It should be remembered however that measuring crimes reported to the police is only one aspect of the survey objectives. As well as collecting more information than is presently available on those crimes reported to the police, crimes not reported to the police are also reported in the survey. While both police and survey estimates of the number of incidents are likely to underestimate the actual number of crimes occurring, experience has shown that victimization surveys will uncover more incidents than are reported to the police. For the purposes of planning and evaluating crime prevention programs it is the comparison of estimates between two or more surveys that is important rather than an estimate at one point in time. Victimization surveys should provide less biased and more informative data on which to plan and evaluate programs.

Telescoping remains a difficult consideration. It is possible to drastically reduce the problems posed by telescoping, however, the solutions may not be congruent with the constraints of Canadian victimization surveys as stated in this paper. Through bounding interviews in a panel design, the difficulty of forward telescoping can be almost entirely removed and shortening the reference period would reduce internal telescoping. These alternatives could be employed if an ongoing survey was anticipated but this is not the case.

The amount of internal telescoping suggests that, given a year reference period, estimates for shorter periods may not be reliable. Again the effect of this can be minimized if it is remembered that the emphasis is evaluation and therefore, it is the change in estimates that is crucial. It would be assumed that any telescoping would be constant over two or more unbounded surveys.

During the Edmonton and Hamilton pretests, it became very obvious that an essential procedure for a successful victimization telephone survey was the verification of the authenticity of the survey by the local police department. Many respondents became wary when the questions concerning burglar alarms, locked doors and activity patterns were asked and certainly this was with some justification. Respondents were given both the local Statistics Canada and police department telephone numbers if they questioned the survey. This happened with regularity and although no estimate as to the exact number was available from the police it was obvious that hundreds of interviews would not have been completed without this procedure. In Hamilton, it was possible to brief a group of employees and police officers working in a unit which was on duty 24 hours a day concerning the objectives and content of the survey. All calls were to be channelled to this group. As well, a bulletin was circulated with a summary description of the survey to all other police officers. For the most part this worked very well. However, due to changing personnel and calls being directed to other locations

some minor problems were experienced. It also became evident that telling respondents that they could verify with the police was often sufficient reassurance to have them complete the interview. However, these same respondents tended to become suspicious at some later time and on occassion would phone the police several days later, with a hazy description of the survey in which they had participated. The following guidelines were formed as the result of the two pretests and would be recommended for future surveys:

(1) The police number should be one listed in the telephone directory;

(2) All calls should be handled consistently at a centralized location within the police department;

(3) Calls must be answered at all hours of the day;

(4) The police should not be expected to justify the survey but strictly verify its authenticity.

The cooperation of the Edmonton City Police Department and the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police Department was essential to the success of the pretests both during the sample selection and interview periods.

The overall objective of the pretests reported here was to produce a cost-efficient victimization survey methodology which would address the needs of researchers concerned with crime and its effect on society and those directly involved in efforts to reduce crime. In order to identify and include within the questionnaire these information requirements, consultation took place with representatives of law enforcement agencies, researchers and those experienced with victimization studies in the U.S.

Both telephone and mail methodologies were initially considered in an effort to develop a cost-efficient method of collection. The mail alternative was discarded due to the complexity and detail of the information which was to be collected. For example, operationally, it did not seem feasible to mail out to each respondent a sufficient number of incident reports to allow for one to be completed for each victimization during the reference period when a respondent may have been victimized 10-15 times. Concepts, such as series crimes, complicate this further.

The methodological tests revealed the telephone and personal interview methods to be comparable. In fact, on most criteria the results were more similar than expected. As has been emphasized, it was felt that an important factor in the success of the telephone was the police verification procedure. Personal interviewers, equipped with Statistics Canada I.D. cards, do not contend with respondents questioning their legitimacy, whereas this is a considerable problem for the telephone interviewers. The subject matter of the survey tends to reinforce the uncertainty of some respondents contacted by telephone.

The survey design did not anticipate a particular level or coverage for future full-scale surveys. Rather, it was intended that the content of the survey vehicles, with minor modifications, could be applied at almost any level or jurisdiction where there was an interest in gathering information for the planning and evaluation of crime prevention programs. The type of program

evaluated and the level of information required would dictate whether the survey would be carried out at a local, regional, provincial or national level. The fact that most crime prevention programs are carried out locally would seem to argue for survey applications at this level. In its present form, we feel that the survey design is amenable to a variety of possible uses.

An obvious ommission from this discussion is reference to a sampling frame for future surveys. Two avenues which have been investigated are the use of a random digit dialing technique and telephone company listings. Random digit dialing has been researched in the U.S. with very satisfactory results. Telephone company listings, if available, may also be an excellent frame. They contain, on computer file, all subscribers who would typically be included in a telephone directory as well as non-published numbers. An advantage of the telephone listings is that it allows for the exclusion of business subscribers, therefore drastically reducing the number of non-productive calls. It is also updated frequently thus avoiding a number of pit-falls normally associated with employing a telephone directory as a sampling frame.

It will be necessary for future surveys to deal with telephone sampling on an ad hoc basis given the population to be studied, the geographic area to be covered and other idiosyncrasies of a specific survey.

The final stage in the development of a tested and documented Canadian Victimization Survey was a pilot survey producing data related to the original objectives of the research. A survey was conducted in Vancouver during January and February of 1979. At the time of writing of this report, the data resulting from that survey were being analyzed.

Appendix F

Hamilton Crime Classification Rules

Footnotes

1. Portions of Part I of this report are based on an article by J. Evans and G. Leger which appeared in the Canadian Journal of Criminology.

2. We are not of course arguing against methodological comparisons of victimization survey results and official statistics. Many cautious but optimistic researchers think that some formula can be worked out which would allow the use of official statistics as a proxy for the rate of crime. See for example, Hindelang (1974) and Skogan (1974). For reviews of the problems encountered when UCR statistics are used as measures of crime, see Oosthoek (1975), Black and Reiss (1970), Giffen (1965), Kitsuse and Cicourel (1963), Skogan (1975b), Milakovich and Weis (1975), and Seidman and Couzens (1974).

3. Open ended questions with no precoded response categories were used in the Edmonton study to determine the reasons for reporting and not reporting incidents to the police. As in the case of questions on satisfaction with police responses and with court outcomes, the available information on these matters was limited to American sources so that prespecified dimensions were omitted in the Edmonton questionnaire in order not to restrict the scope of the answers. The Hamilton questionnaire then included prespecified dimensions on these questions based on those identified by the Edmonton study.

4. The feasibility of a mailed questionnaire for the Edmonton study was explored. The idea was rejected as operationally impossible because of the length and complexity of the questionnaire required to meet the objectives of victimization surveys.

5. It should be noted that some telephone interviewing is done in the N.C.S. Interviewers in these surveys are required to make personal contact with each household, but are then allowed to conduct telephone interviews with those persons not present during their initial visit.

6. The sample was manually selected by the project team from a computer printout produced by the police and pertinent details of the incident were then recorded. However, the number of out-of-scope cases which would be encountered was underestimated and the initial selection had to be supplemented by another sample in order to obtain the number of cases required. It was, therefore, a quota sample of criminal incidents although a representative sample of the seven crimes.

7. In the Edmonton Reverse Record Check, the crime of rape was sampled separately and indecent assaults were included with the crime of assault. However, for the Hamilton pretest, the crimes of rape and indecent assault were regrouped as sexual assault since it was felt that the survey could not differentiate between the two.

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Appendix A

Edmonton Questionnaires

The screen questionnaire and the crime incident report employed by the telephone interviewers have been included. Except for the front page, the questionnaires employed by the personal interviewers were identical.

Type of Crime	Conditions	Incident Form Entries
Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft of car, truck, van, motorcycle or other motor vehicle	Question 60 is Code 03 or 04 or 05 or 06 or 07
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	Attempted theft of car, truck, van, motorcycle or other motor vehicle	Question 56 is Code 04 or 05 or 06 or 07 or 08
Break and Enter	No right to be there and actual entry into home, garage, other building on property or vacation home	Question 13 is Code 1 or 2 and Question 12 is Code 1 and Question 9 is Code 01 or 02 or 03
Attempted Break and Enter	Attempted entry in home, garage, other building on property or vacation home and evidence of force or knowledge of how person(s) tried to get in	Question 12 is Code 2 or 3 and Question 9 is Code 1 or 2 or 3 and Question 14 is Code 3 or Question 15 is Code 1 or 2 or 3
Robbery	Something taken and person(s) who committed the act had a weapon or there was an attack or threat	Question 54 is Code 3 and Question 18 is Code 3 or Question 19 is Code 2 or Question 20 is Code 2
Attempted Robbery	Attempted to take something and person(s) who committed the act had a weapon or there was an attack or threat	Question 55 is Code 3 and Question 18 is Code 3 or Question 19 is Code 2 or Question 20 is Code 2
Sexual Assault	Type of attack is rape, attempted rape, molested or attempted to molest	Question 24 is Code 01 or 02 or 03 or 04
Assault	A weapon was present or there was an attack or threat	Question 18 is Code 3 or Question 19 is Code 2 or Question 20 is Code 2
Theft	Something was taken or an attempt was made to take something and no other household member was harmed or threatened	Question 54 is Code 3 or Question 55 is Code 3 and Question 53 is Code 1
Vandalism	Something was damaged and no other household member was harmed or threatened.	Question 69 is Code 3 and Question 53 is Code 1

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

VICTIMIZATION TELEPHONE SURVEY

CONFIDENTIAL when completed

Statistics Canada is in the process of developing a survey for the Solicitor General of Canada which will be used to provide information for planning and evaluating crime prevention programs. To be sure that the questions provide useful information, they must be tested in advance, and that is the purpose of this survey. Your answers will be held in the strictest confidence and used only for statistical purposes. Your cooperation in answering these questions will be greatly appreciated.

1

2 New phone number if necessary:

3 If respondent cannot be reached at the above phone number, mark "X" in the box provided and contact your supervisor. ☐

4 Number of incident reports completed: ☐

5 Assignment Number: ☐

6

Date	Time			Wrong Number	Busy	No Answer	Contacted H.H.	Contacted Respondent			Call-back Appointment		
	Morning 9-12	Afternoon 12-5	Evening 5-9					Home	Business	Duration of Interview	Number	Time	Date

7 For use of interviewer supervisor only - Final status of interview: ☐

FIRST OF ALL, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR OPINIONS ON CRIME IN GENERAL.

9 Do you think your neighbourhood is an area with a high amount of crime, an average amount of crime or a low amount of crime?

1 ○ High
2 ○ Average
3 ○ Low
4 ○ Don't know

10 In the last year or two do you think that crime has increased, decreased or remained about the same . . .

In your neighbourhood?	What about in Edmonton?
1 ○ Increased	1 ○ Increased
2 ○ Decreased	2 ○ Decreased
3 ○ Same	3 ○ Same
4 ○ Don't know	4 ○ Don't know

11 How safe do you feel or would you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood DURING THE DAY?

1 ○ Very safe
2 ○ Reasonably safe
3 ○ Somewhat unsafe
4 ○ Very unsafe
5 ○ Don't know

12 How about AFTER DARK - how safe do you feel or would you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood?

1 ○ Very safe
2 ○ Reasonably safe
3 ○ Somewhat unsafe
4 ○ Very unsafe
5 ○ Don't know

13 How do you think your neighbourhood compares with others in the Edmonton area in terms of the amount of crime? Would you say your neighbourhood has . . .

1 ○ Much more crime?
2 ○ More crime?
3 ○ About the same?
4 ○ Less crime?
5 ○ Much less crime?
6 ○ Don't know

14 Does your local police force do a good job, an average job or a poor job in the following areas:

	Good job	Average job	Poor job	Don't know
1. Responding to people like yourself?	1 ○	2 ○	3 ○	4 ○
2. Giving protection to the people in your neighbourhood?	1 ○	2 ○	3 ○	4 ○
3. Enforcing the laws?	1 ○	2 ○	3 ○	4 ○
4. Promptness in responding to calls?	1 ○	2 ○	3 ○	4 ○

15 On average, how many nights a month do you go out to . . . *(Read each activity and mark number of nights)*

	No. of nights
1 Visit friends, relatives or acquaintances at their own homes?	1 [ ]
2 A restaurant, pub/bar?	2 [ ]
3 The movies, theatre, sports events?	3 [ ]
4 Shop at night?	4 [ ]
5 Work nights, go to school, attend night classes?	5 [ ]

6 Are there any other things that you sometimes go out to do AT NIGHT that I haven't mentioned?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → What?

	No. of nights/month
6 _____	6 [ ]
7 _____	7 [ ]

16 Has the pattern of going out or staying home changed in the last year or two as a result of fear of crime?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → What changed?

_____
_____
_____

17 Is there usually someone home during the day . . .

At the present time?	What about in the last year or two?
1 ○ No	1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → 3 ○ All day, 4 ○ Part day	2 ○ Yes → 3 ○ All day, 4 ○ Part day

THE NEXT FEW QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT PRECAUTIONS SOME PEOPLE USE TO PROTECT THEMSELVES AND THEIR PROPERTY AGAINST CRIME. THIS INFORMATION WILL BE USED TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

18 At the present time, is your home kept locked . . .

	Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Hardly ever	Never	Don't know
1. During the day when someone is home?	01	02	03	04	05	06
2. During the day when no one is home?	07	08	09	10	11	12
3. At night when someone is home?	13	14	15	16	17	18
4. At night when no one is home?	19	20	21	22	23	24

19 Are any house lights left on when no one is home?

1 ○ Always
2 ○ Most of the time
3 ○ Sometimes
4 ○ Hardly ever
5 ○ Never
6 ○ Don't know

20 Is there a burglar alarm system in your home?

1 ○ No → go to 22
2 ○ Yes
↓
When did you buy it?
_____
OR
3 ○ Don't know

21 How often is it switched on?

1 ○ Always
2 ○ Most of the time
3 ○ Sometimes
4 ○ Hardly ever
5 ○ Never
6 ○ Don't know

22 Does your household participate in the program Operation Identification?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Don't know
3 ○ Yes
↓
When did your household join?
_____
OR
4 ○ Don't know

23 Within the last year or two, have you done anything (else) to protect yourself or your property against crime?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes
↓
What? When?

1 _____ _____
Month year
2 _____ _____
Month year

NOW, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOURSELF.

24 What is the date of your birth?

Day [ ][ ] Month [ ][ ] Year [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Codes for months

01 January	05 May	09 September
02 February	06 June	10 October
03 March	07 July	11 November
04 April	08 August	12 December

25 Note respondent's sex.

1 ○ Male
2 ○ Female

26 What is your marital status?

1 ○ Single (never married)
2 ○ Married
3 ○ Widowed
4 ○ Separated
5 ○ Divorced

27 Are you the head of the household?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → go to 28

28 What is your relationship to the head of the household?

1 ○ Spouse
2 ○ Son or daughter
3 ○ Parent
4 ○ Other relative
5 ○ Non - relative

29 Is your dwelling owned or is it rented by a member of this household?

1 ○ Owned
2 ○ Rented
3 ○ Other specify _____

30 What type of dwelling is it?

1 ○ Single house
2 ○ Semi - detached or double
3 ○ Row house
4 ○ Duplex
5 ○ Apartment flat or multiple dwelling
6 ○ Other (specify) _____

31 How long have you lived at this address?

1 ☐☐ Number of years
OR
2 ○ Less than a year
↓
When did you move in?
1 ☐☐ Month ☐☐☐☐ Year

32 What is the highest grade or year of schooling you ever completed?

01 ○ No schooling
02 ○ Some
03 ○ Completed
} ELEMENTARY

04 ○ Some
05 ○ Completed
} HIGH SCHOOL

POST SECONDARY EDUCATION OR TRAINING

06 ○ Some
07 ○ Completed
} UNIVERSITY or TEACHER'S COLLEGE

08 ○ Some
09 ○ Completed
} COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE CEGEP OR TECHNICAL COLLEGE

10 ○ Some
11 ○ Completed
} OTHER EDUCATION OR TRAINING

33 What is the language which you first learned to speak and still understand?

1 ○ English
2 ○ French
3 ○ German
4 ○ Italian
5 ○ Ukrainian
6 ○ Native Indian or Inuit (Eskimo)
7 ○ Netherlands
8 ○ Polish
9 ○ Other (specify) _____

34 Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK not counting work around the house?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → go to 38
3 ○ Permanently unable to work → go to 41

35 LAST WEEK, did you have a job at which you did not work?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes
3 ○ Absent → go to 36
4 ○ Layoff

36 Have you been looking for work in the past four weeks?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No
↓
When did you last work?
3 ○ Up to five years ago → go to 38
4 ○ Five or more years ago
5 ○ Never worked
} go to 41

37 Is there any reason why you could not take a job LAST WEEK?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes
↓
Why?
3 ○ Already has a job
4 ○ Temporary illness
5 ○ Going to school
6 ○ Other (specify) _____

38 For whom did you (last) work? *(Name of business, government department or agency or person.)*

39 What kind of business, industry or service was this? *(Give full description: e.g. paper box manufacturing, retail shoe store, municipal board of education.)*

40 What kind of work were you doing? *(Give a full description: e.g. posting invoices, selling shoes, teaching primary school.)*

41 Approximately, what was your total family income from all sources during 1976? (Include all salaries, wages, tips, commissions, etc.)

1 ○ Don't know
2 ○ Less than 4 000
3 ○ 4 000 - 6 999
4 ○ 7 000 - 9 999
5 ○ 10 000 - 14 999
6 ○ 15 000 - 19 999
7 ○ 20 000 - 29 999
8 ○ 30 000 and over

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT SOME THINGS THAT MAY HAVE HAPPENED TO YOU DURING THE LAST 16 MONTHS. THAT IS, FROM JANUARY 1, 1976 TO APRIL 30, 1977. WHEN I ASK YOU THESE QUESTIONS, TELL ME IF ANYTHING OF THAT KIND HAS HAPPENED TO YOU.

42 Since January 1, 1976, did anyone take something directly from you either by using force or threat of force, such as in a holdup or mugging?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... ☐☐

43 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Did you have your pocket picked or your briefcase, bag or purse snatched since January 1, 1976, that is , in the last 16 months?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... ☐☐

44 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Did someone TRY to take something from you by using force or threat of force, such as in a holdup or mugging?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... ☐☐

45 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Since January 1, 1976, did anyone break into or illegally enter your (home/apartment), garage or another building on your property?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... ☐☐

46 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Did anyone find a door jimmied, a lock forced or any other signs of attempted illegal entry?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... ☐☐

47 Did anyone get into a place where you or any member of your household were temporarily staying, such as a hotel, motel, vacation home or friend's home and TAKE something belonging to you or your household?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... ☐☐

48 Did you or anyone in your household own a motor vehicle (car, truck, motorcycle, etc.) anytime during the last 16 months?

1 ○ No → go to 53
2 ○ Yes

How many different motor vehicles?

☐☐

49 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM.*

If greater than 01 in Question 48 (more than one motor vehicle) 1 ○ Go to 50

Otherwise (only one motor vehicle) 2 ○ Go to 51

50 What was the greatest number of motor vehicles your household had at any one time during this period?

☐☐

51 Did anyone steal or try to steal (it/any of them)?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... ☐☐

52 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Did anyone steal or try to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcap, a tapedeck or a radio?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... ☐☐

53 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Since January 1, 1975, did anyone steal anything that belonged to you personally from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ]

54 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Was anything stolen that was kept outside your home, such as a bicycle or lawn furniture?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ]

55 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Was anything stolen that belonged to you at your place of work, at school, a theatre or while traveling, such as money from your suitcase or a wallet from your locker or desk?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ]

56 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Was anything at all that belonged to you stolen during the last 18 months?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ]

57 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Since January 1, 1975, did you find any evidence that someone attempted to steal something that belonged to you?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ]

THE NEXT FEW QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT WHETHER YOU'VE BEEN ATTACKED OVER THE LAST 18 MONTHS. AN ATTACK CAN BE ANYTHING FROM BEING HIT, SLAPPED OR PUSHED TO BEING SHOT, RAPED OR BEATEN UP. WHEN I ASK YOU THESE QUESTIONS, TELL ME IF ANYTHING OF THAT KIND HAS HAPPENED TO YOU, REGARDLESS OF WHO ELSE WAS INVOLVED.

58 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Were you knifed, shot or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all since January 1, 1975?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ]

59 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Did anyone beat you up, hit or kick you or throw something at you, such as a rock or bottle?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ]

60 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Did anyone attack or molest you in any other way during the last 18 months?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ]

61 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Did anyone THREATEN to hit you or beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun or some other weapon? (DO NOT include threats over the telephone)

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ]

62 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Did anyone TRY to attack or molest you in any way?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ]

63 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Did anyone deliberately damage or destroy any property belonging to you or any member of the household since January 1, 1975, such as a window in your home or an aerial on your car?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ]

64 Did anyone annoy or bother you to the extent that you reported or considered reporting the incident to the police, such as loud noises from individuals or parties or cars racing in your street?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes

↓

HOW MANY TIMES?

[ ]

What happened?

_____

_____

_____

_____

65 Since January 1, 1975, did you call the police to report something (else) that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls to the police concerning the incidents you have already mentioned.)

1 ○ No → go to 67

2 ○ Yes

↓

What happened? Anything else?

1 _____

_____

_____

2 _____

_____

_____

3 _____

_____

_____

66 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

Did the incident(s) in Question 65 involve

i) attack or threat of attack?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

ii) stealing or attempts?

3 ○ No

4 ○ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

iii) breaking and entering or attempts?

5 ○ No

6 ○ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

iv) vandalism?

7 ○ No

8 ○ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

67 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) During the last 18 months, did anything (else) happen to you which you thought was a crime but did not report to the police?

1 ○ No → go to **69**

2 ○ Yes

What happened? Anything else?

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

68 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

Did the incident(s) in Question 67 involve

i) attack or threat of attack?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

ii) stealing or attempts?

3 ○ No

4 ○ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

iii) breaking and entering or attempts?

5 ○ No

6 ○ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

iv) vandalism?

7 ○ No

8 ○ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

69 (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned) Have you EVER been the victim of a serious crime?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → What happened? Anything else?

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

70 Has any relative or friend EVER been the victim of a serious crime?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → What happened? Anything else?

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

71 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

If any entries for "How many times?" in any of the screen questions (excluding Question 64) fill out a Crime Incident Report for each time 1 ○

Otherwise terminate the interview 2 ○

Be sure to copy the identification number from the label into the space provided in item 1 of the Incident Report each time you complete an Incident Report for a respondent.

COMMENTS

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

VICTIMIZATION TELEPHONE SURVEY
Crime Incident Report

CONFIDENTIAL when completed

1 Identification number: | | | | | 2 |

2 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM A:*

Is this report for a series of crimes?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes

INTERVIEWER: *The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.*

3 You said that since January 1, 1976 *(refer to appropriate screen question for description of incident)* in what month did (this/the most recent) incident happen?

1 | | | 1 9 7 | |
Month Year

2 ○ Don't know

4 On what day of the week did the incident take place?

1 ○ Day _____

OR

2 ○ Weekday

3 ○ Weekend

4 ○ Don't know

5 About what time of the day did it happen?

3 ○ During the day
- 7 ○ 6 a.m.-12 noon
- 3 ○ 12 noon-6 p.m.
- 4 ○ Don't know

8 ○ At night
- 5 ○ 6 p.m.-12 midnight
- 7 ○ 12 midnight-6 a.m.
- 8 ○ Don't know

9 ○ Don't know

6 Did this incident take place within the city limits of Edmonton?

1 ○ No
- 2 ○ Somewhere else in Canada
  City _____ Province _____
- 3 ○ Outside of Canada

4 ○ Yes

What street or streets did the incident happen near? Indicate cross streets, for example, Jasper and 101st Street or block of street, for example, on 102nd Avenue between 96th and 97th Streets.

_____

_____

_____

7 Where did this incident take place? For example, was it at home, at school or in a park? *(Mark all that apply)*

01 ○ In own home apartment *(include attempted break-in)* — Go to 8

02 ○ In garage on your property *(include attempted break-in)*
03 ○ In other building on your property *(include attempted break-in)*
04 ○ In vacation home *(include attempted break-in)*
05 ○ In hotel/motel room
06 ○ In home of friend, relative or acquaintance
— Go to 12

07 ○ In commercial building where respondent works such as a store, restaurant, bar, bank, gas station, arena or stadium, bus or train station
08 ○ In any other commercial building such as a store, restaurant, bar, bank, gas station, arena or stadium, bus or train station
09 ○ On public transportation *(bus, train, streetcar, subway, etc.)*
10 ○ In office building or factory where respondent works
11 ○ In any other office building or factory
— Go to 10

12 ○ In your yard *(include vandalism of home)*
13 ○ On sidewalk/street directly in front of, behind/beside your home/apartment
14 ○ In your driveway, carport
15 ○ In apartment hall, stairwell, laundry room
16 ○ In parking lot of your home/apartment
17 ○ On a sidewalk/street in your neighbourhood
18 ○ On a sidewalk/street near work
19 ○ On any other sidewalk/street
20 ○ In a park, field, playground *(other than school)* in your neighbourhood
21 ○ In any other park, field, or playground *(other than school)*
22 ○ In a public parking lot
23 ○ Inside school or on school grounds
24 ○ Other *(specify)* _____
— Go to 16

8 Do you mean the dwelling you're living in now?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → Go to 12

9 What type of dwelling were you living in at the time of this incident?

1 ○ Single house
2 ○ Semi-detached or double
3 ○ Rowhouse
4 ○ Duplex
5 ○ Apartment, flat or multiple dwelling
6 ○ Other *(specify)* _____

→ Go to 12

10 Were you a customer, an employee or an owner?

1 ○ Customer
2 ○ Employee
3 ○ Owner
4 ○ Other *(specify)* _____

11 Did the person(s) steal or try to steal anything that belonged to the store, office, restaurant or factory, etc.?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No
3 ○ Don't know

→ Go to 16

12 Did the person(s) live there or have a right to be there? For example, was/were the person(s) a guest or workman?

1 ○ Yes → Go to 16
2 ○ No
3 ○ Don't know

13 Did the person(s) actually get in or just try to get in?

1 ○ Actually got in
2 ○ Tried to get in
3 ○ Don't know

14 Was there any evidence such as a broken lock or window that the person(s) forced/tried to force his/her way in?

1 ○ Don't know
2 ○ No
3 ○ Yes

What was the evidence? *(Mark all that apply)*

4 ○ Broken lock or forced door
5 ○ Broken or forced basement window
6 ○ Broken or forced other window
7 ○ Slashed screen
8 ○ Other *(specify)* _____

→ Go to 16

15 How did the person(s) (get in/try to get in)?

1 ○ Through unlocked door or window
2 ○ Had key
3 ○ Other *(specify)* _____
4 ○ Don't know

16 Were you present at any time during the incident?

1 ○ No → Go to 33
2 ○ Yes

17 Were you with someone at the time of the incident?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes

18 Did the person(s) who committed the act have a weapon such as a gun or knife or something he was using as a weapon, such as a rock or bottle?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes

What was the weapon? *(Mark all that apply)*

3 ○ Handgun
4 ○ Long gun
5 ○ Knife
6 ○ Other *(specify)* _____

19 Did the person(s) hit you, knock you down or actually attack you in any way?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → Go to 23

20 Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?

1 ○ No → Go to 22
2 ○ Yes

21 How were you threatened? Any other way? *(Mark all that apply)*

1 ○ Verbal threat of rape
2 ○ Verbal threat of attack *(other than rape)*
3 ○ Weapon present or threatened with weapon
4 ○ Attempted attack with weapon e.g. shot at
5 ○ Object thrown at person
6 ○ Other *(specify)* _____

→ Go to 31

22 What actually happened? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

1 ○ Something taken
2 ○ Attempted or threatened to take something
3 ○ Harassed: argument, abusive language
4 ○ Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house, apartment
5 ○ Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of car
6 ○ Damaged or destroyed property
7 ○ Attempted or threatened to damage property
8 ○ Other (specify) _____

→ Go to 31

23 An attack can be anything from being hit, slapped or pushed, to being shot, raped or beaten up. You've just told me that you were attacked. What happened? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

01 ○ Rape
02 ○ Tried to rape
03 ○ Molested
04 ○ Tried to molest
05 ○ Hit with object held in hand
06 ○ Knifed
07 ○ Shot
08 ○ Hit by thrown object
09 ○ Hit, slapped, knocked down
10 ○ Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed
11 ○ Other (specify) _____

24 What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

1 ○ None → Go to 31
2 ○ Rape
3 ○ Attempted rape
4 ○ Knife wounds
5 ○ Gunshot wounds
6 ○ Broken bones or teeth knocked out
7 ○ Internal injuries, knocked unconscious
8 ○ Bruises, cuts, black eye(s)
9 ○ Other (specify) _____

25 Did you receive any medical or dental attention after the attack?

1 ○ No → Go to 31
2 ○ Yes

26 Where did you receive the medical and/or dental attention? *(Mark all that apply)*

1 ○ At a hospital
2 ○ At the scene of the incident
3 ○ At a clinic
4 ○ Dentist's office
5 ○ Doctor's office
6 ○ At work or school
7 ○ At home
8 ○ Other (specify) _____

→ Go to 28

27 Did you receive emergency room treatment only or did you have to stay overnight?

1 ○ Emergency room only
2 ○ Stayed overnight or longer

How many nights? ☐☐☐

28 Excluding anything paid by insurance, what was the amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident? For example, the cost of eyeglasses, dental bills, medicine, braces, wheelchairs and any other injury related medical expenses.

1 ○ $ _____.00
7 ○ No cost
8 ○ Don't know

INTERVIEWER. If respondent does not know exact amount, encourage him/her to give best estimate.

29 Did the injuries you suffered result in your not being able to carry out your normal activities?

1 ○ No → Go to 31
2 ○ Yes → For how many days? ☐☐☐

30 As a result of your not being able to carry out your normal activities, did you suffer any financial loss for which you were not compensated?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → How much? $ _____.00

31 Did you do anything to protect yourself or your property during the incident?

1 ○ No → Go to 33
2 ○ Yes

32 What did you do? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

1 ○ Used a weapon
2 ○ [illegible] or threatened offender
3 ○ Reasoned with offender
4 ○ Screamed, yelled for help
5 ○ Left scene /ran away
6 ○ Held on to property
7 ○ Struggled for possession of property
8 ○ Cooperated with offender
9 ○ Other *(specify)* _____

33 Was the incident we are talking about committed by only one person?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No → Go to 40
3 ○ Don't know → Go to 48

34 Was the person male or female?

1 ○ Male
2 ○ Female
3 ○ Don't know

35 How old would you say the person was?

1 ○ Age _____
2 ○ Don't know

36 Did you know this person?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No / a stranger
3 ○ Don't know } Go to 38

37 How well did you know him/her?

1 ○ Known by sight only
2 ○ Casual acquaintance
3 ○ Well known
4 ○ Relative } Go to 39

38 How was he/she related to you?

1 ○ Spouse
2 ○ Ex-spouse
3 ○ Parent
4 ○ Son, daughter
5 ○ Brother or sister
6 ○ Other relative *(specify)* _____

39 At the time of this incident, do you think that the person was under the influence of alcohol or other drugs?

1 ○ Yes → 2 ○ Alcohol; 3 ○ Other drugs
4 ○ No
5 ○ Don't know } Go to 48

40 How many persons?

1 ☐☐ Number
2 ○ Don't know

41 Were they male or were they female?

1 ○ All male
2 ○ All female
3 ○ Male and female
4 ○ Don't know

42 How old would you say the youngest was?

1 ○ Age _____
2 ○ Don't know

43 How old would you say the oldest was?

1 ○ Age _____
2 ○ Don't know

44 Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?

1 ○ All strangers
2 ○ Don't know } Go to 47
3 ○ All relatives
4 ○ Some relatives } Go to 46
5 ○ All known
6 ○ Some known

45 How well were they known? *(Mark all that apply)*

1 ○ Known by sight only
2 ○ Casual acquaintance(s)
3 ○ Well known } Go to 47

46 How were they related to you? *(Mark all that apply)*

1 ○ Spouse
2 ○ Ex-spouse
3 ○ Parent(s)
4 ○ Son(s)/daughter(s)
5 ○ Brother(s)/sister(s)
6 ○ Other *(specify)* _____

47 At the time of this incident, do you think that any of these persons were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs?

1 ○ Yes → 2 ○ Alcohol
3 ○ Other drugs
4 ○ No
5 ○ Don't know

48 Was anyone (else) there besides the person(s) who committed the act?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No
3 ○ Don't know } Go to 51

49 How many of these persons were harmed or threatened?

1 ○ None → Go to 51

OR

2 ☐☐ Number of persons

50 Were any of these persons who were harmed or threatened members of this household?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → How many? ..... ☐☐

51 Was anything stolen that belonged to you or this household during this incident? Do not include property stolen from a business.

1 ○ Yes → Go to 54
2 ○ No
3 ○ Don't know

52 Did this person attempt to take anything that belonged to you or this household? Do not include attempted thefts from a business.

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No
3 ○ Don't know } Go to 56

53 What did they try to take? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

1 ○ Purse
2 ○ Wallet
3 ○ Money
4 ○ Car
5 ○ Other motor vehicle
6 ○ Part of a car *(hubcap, tapedeck, radio)*
7 ○ Other *(specify)* _____
_____
8 ○ Don't know

54 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM B:*

If circle 1, 2, or 3 *(purse, wallet or money)* marked in 53 → 1 ○ Go to 55
Otherwise → 2 ○ Go to 56

55 Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes } Go to 56

56 What was taken? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

1 ○ Cash $ |_|_|_|_|_|.00

and/or

Property *(Mark all that apply)*

2 ○ Only cash taken
3 ○ Purse
4 ○ Wallet
5 ○ Car
6 ○ Other motor vehicle
7 ○ Part of a car *(hubcap, tapedeck, radio)*
8 ○ Other *(specify)* _____
_____

57 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM C:*

If circle 2, 3 or 4 marked in 56 ..... 1 ○ Go to 58
Otherwise → 2 ○ Go to 60

58 Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes

59 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM D:*

If circle 2 marked in 56 *(only cash taken)* → 1 ○ Go to 61
Otherwise → 2 ○ Go to 60

60 What was the total value of the property taken?

1 ○ $ |_|_|_|_|_|.00
2 ○ Don't know

INTERVIEWER: Exclude stolen cash and enter $ 0 for stolen cheques and credit cards even if they were used.

61 Excluding anything received from insurance, was the stolen money and/or property recovered?

1 ○ Don't know ....
2 ○ No } Go to 63
3 ○ Yes → 4 ○ All
5 ○ Part

62 What was the total value of the property and/or cash recovered?

1 ◯ Don't know
2 ◯ Cash $ _____.00
3 ◯ Property $ _____.00

63 Was there any insurance against theft?

1 ◯ Yes
2 ◯ No
3 ◯ Don't know

→ Go to 66

64 Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?

1 ◯ Yes
2 ◯ Not yet settled
3 ◯ No
4 ◯ Don't know

→ Go to 66

65 How much was recovered?

1 ◯ $ _____.00
2 ◯ Don't know

INTERVIEWER: If the property was replaced by an insurance company instead of a cash settlement, ask for an estimate of the value of the property replaced.

66 Was anything that belonged to you or a member of this household damaged but not taken in this incident? For example, was a lock or window broken, clothing damaged or damage done to a car?

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Don't know
3 ◯ Yes

→ Go to 72

67 What was the total value of the damage done?

1 ◯ $ _____.00
2 ◯ Don't know

68 Was/were the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Don't know
3 ◯ Yes

→ Go to 70

69 What was the repair and/or replacement cost?

1 ◯ $ _____.00
2 ◯ Don't know
3 ◯ No cost

→ Go to 72

70 Was there any insurance against the damages?

1 ◯ Yes
2 ◯ No
3 ◯ Don't know

71 Who paid or will pay for the repairs or replacement? *(Mark all that apply)*

1 ◯ Household member
2 ◯ Landlord → How much? $ _____.00
3 ◯ Insurance → How much? $ _____.00
4 ◯ Other (specify): _____
↓
How much? $ _____.00
5 ◯ Don't know

72 Did the police find out about this incident in any way? For example, did anyone call them or were they at the scene of the incident?

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Don't know → Go to 83
3 ◯ Yes
↓
How did they learn about it?
4 ◯ Respondent
5 ◯ Other household member
6 ◯ Someone else
7 ◯ Police on the scene
8 ◯ Don't know

→ Go to 74

73 What was the reason this incident was not reported to the police? Anything else?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

→ Go to 83

74 What was the reason this incident was reported to the police? Anything else?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

75 In general, were you satisfied with the way the police handled this incident?

1 ○ No → Why not? _____

Were you satisfied in any way?

2 ○ Yes → In what ways were you satisfied?

Were you dissatisfied in any way?

3 ○ Don't know

76 Was anyone arrested or charged as a result of the incident?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No
3 ○ Don't know } Go to 83

77 With what offence(s) was were the person(s) charged?

1 ○ _____
2 ○ None → Go to 83
3 ○ Don't know

78 Did anyone go to court as a result of the incident?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No
3 ○ Don't know } Go to 83

79 Was anyone convicted as a result of this incident?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No → Go to 81
3 ○ Case still in court
4 ○ Don't know } Go to 82

80 Of what offence(s) was/were the offender(s) convicted?

1 ○ _____
2 ○ Don't know } Go to 82

81 What was the outcome of the court proceedings?

1 ○ _____
2 ○ Don't know

82 In general, were you satisfied with the way the courts handled the case?

1 ○ No → Why not? _____

Were you satisfied in any way?

2 ○ Yes → In what ways were you satisfied?

Were you dissatisfied in any way?

3 ○ Don't know

83 As a result of this incident, did you or any member of this household do anything to protect yourself or your property against crime?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes → What? Anything else?
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

84 At the time this incident happened did you have a job?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ No → Go to 88

85 What was the job?

1 ○ Same as described in items 38 to 40 of Screen Questionnaire — Go to 88
2 ○ Different job

86 For whom did you work? *(Name of business, government department or agency or person)*

87 What kind of business, industry or service was this? *(Give full description, e.g. paper box manufacturing, retail shoe store, municipal board of education)*

88 What kind of work were you doing? *(Give full description: e.g. posting invoices, selling shoes,teaching primary school)*

89 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM E:*

If this report was for a series of incidents (see Interviewer Check Item A), ask the respondent, how many incidents there were in the series since January 1, 1975.

Was the report for a series?

1 ○ Yes → Number

2 ○ No

90 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM F:*

Briefly summarize this incident or series of incidents.

91 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM G:*

Is this the last incident report to be filled out?

1 ○ No → *Go to next Crime Incident Report*

2 ○ Yes → *End interview (indicate the number of Incident Reports completed in item 6 of Screen Questionnaire).*

Comments

Appendix B

Edmonton Detailed Tabulations

LIST OF TABLES

1. Expected and Actual Number of Sample Cases by U.C.R. Subclassification: Reference Subsample

2. Expected and Actual Number of Sample Cases by U.C.R. Subclassification: Telescope Subsample

3. Response Rate by U.C.R. Subclassification: Reference Subsample

4. Response Rate by Type of Crime: Telescope Subsample

5. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Break & Enter

6. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Break & Enter

7. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Robbery

8. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Robbery

9. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Rape

10. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Rape

11. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Assault

12. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Assualt

13. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Motor Vehicle Theft

14. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Motor Vehicle Theft

15. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Theft

16. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Theft

17. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Vandalism

18. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Vandalism

TABLE 1. Expected and Actual Number of Sample Cases by U.C.R. Subclassification: Reference Subsample

Type of Crime	U.C.R. Code	Sample Size		
		Total Expected	Actual	
			Personal	Telephone
1. BREAK & ENTER		174	87	88
i) Housebreaking	10301	52	25	26
ii) Apartment & Suites	10305	34	17	17
iii) Private Garage	10310	34	18	18
iv) Attempted Housebreaking	10330	18	9	9
v) Attempted Apartment & Suites	10335	18	9	9
vi) Attempted Private Garage	10340	18	9	9
2. ROBBERY		208	100	99
i) Robbery - Firearm	10205	62	10	7
ii) Robbery - Offensive Weapon	10206	62	21	21
iii) Robbery - with violence	10210	84	69	71
3. RAPE	10106	--	23	23
4. ASSAULT		268	126	124
i) Attempted Murder	10103	20	6	6
ii) Wounding	10107	20	10	10
iii) Common Assault	20101	84	43	43
iv) Assault OABH	20105	62	32	33
v) Indecent Assault - Female	20115	62	32	30
vi) Indecent Assault - Male	20120	20	3	2
5. THEFT - MOTOR VEHICLE		170	86	85
i) Theft of automobile	10501	122	60	61
ii) Theft of truck	10503	16	8	8
iii) Theft of motorcycle	10505	16	10	8
iv) Theft of other motor vehicle	10509	16	8	8
6. THEFT		168	84	84
i) Pursesnatching (over & under $200)	10220,10225	16	8	8
ii) Theft over $200	10421	16	8	9
iii) Theft under $200	10440	52	26	26
iv) Theft from Auto over $200	10425	16	8	7
v) Theft from Auto under $200	10445	52	26	26
vi) Theft of bike (over & under $200)	10435,10455	16	8	8
7. VANDALISM	20665	174	88	85

TABLE 2. Expected and Actual Number of Sample Cases by U.C.R. Subclassification: Telescope Subsample

Type of Crime	U.C.R. Code	Sample Size		
		Total Expected	Actual	
			Personal	Telephone
1. BREAK & ENTER	10301 10305 10310 10330 10335 10340	74	38	37
2. ROBBERY	10205 10206 10210	90	45	45
3. ASSAULT	10106 10103 10107 20101 20105 20115 20120	90	47	46
4. THEFT	10220 10225 10421 10440 10425 10445 10435 10455	74	35	36

TABLE 3. Response Rate by U.C.R. Subclassification: Reference Subsample

Type of Crime	U.C.R. Code	Personal		Telephone		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1. BREAK & ENTER							
i) Housebreaking	10301	21	84.00	16	61.54	37	72.55
ii) Apartment & Suites	10305	5	29.41	6	35.29	11	32.35
iii) Private garage	10310	17	94.44	10	55.56	27	75.00
iv) Attempted Housebreaking	10330	4	44.44	6	66.67	10	55.56
v) Attempted Apartment & Suites	10335	3	33.33	4	44.44	7	38.89
vi) Attempted Private Garage	10340	6	66.67	4	44.44	10	55.56
TOTAL		56	64.37	46	52.27	102	58.29
2. ROBBERY							
i) Robbery - Firearm	10205	4	40.00	0	00.00	4	23.53
ii) Robbery - Offensive Weapon	10206	14	66.67	7	33.33	21	50.00
iii) Robbery - with Violence	10210	23	33.33	27	38.03	50	35.25
TOTAL		41	41.00	34	34.44	75	37.69
3. RAPE	10106	9	39.13	11	47.83	20	43.48
4. ASSAULT							
i) Attempted Murder	10103	3	50.00	2	33.33	5	41.67
ii) Wounding	10107	1	10.00	3	30.00	4	20.00
iii) Common Assault	20101	17	39.53	22	51.16	39	45.39
iv) Assault OABH	20105	10	31.25	15	45.45	25	34.72
v) Indecent Assault - Female	20115	19	59.38	18	60.00	37	60.00
vi) Indecent Assault - Male	20120	0	00.00	2	100.00	2	40.00
TOTAL		50	39.68	62	50.00	112	44.80
5. THEFT-MOTOR VEHICLE							
i) Theft of Automobile	10501	35	58.33	43	70.49	78	64.46
ii) Theft of Truck	10503	6	75.00	4	50.00	10	62.50
iii) Theft of Motorcycle	10505	9	90.00	6	75.00	15	83.33
iv) Theft of Other Motor Vehicle	10509	5	62.50	4	50.00	9	56.25
TOTAL		55	63.95	57	67.06	112	65.50
6. THEFT							
i) Pursesnatching (over & under $200)	10220						
ii) Theft under $200	10225	5	62.50	7	87.50	12	75.00
iii) Theft over $200	10421	7	87.50	5	55.56	11	68.75
iv) Theft from Auto under $200	10440	17	65.38	16	61.54	33	63.46
v) Theft from Auto over $200	10425	4	50.00	5	71.43	10	62.50
vi) Theft of Bike (over & under $200)	10445	15	57.69	18	69.23	33	63.46
	10435						
	10455	4	50.00	4	50.00	8	50.00
TOTAL		52	61.90	55	65.48	107	63.69
7. VANDALISM	20665	64	72.73	49	54.65	113	65.32

TABLE 4. Response Rate by Type of Crime: Telescope Subsample

Type of Crime	U.C.R. Codes	Personal		Telephone		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
THEFT	10220, 10225 10421, 10440 10425, 10445 10435, 10455	17	48.57	22	61.11	39	54.93
BREAK & ENTER	10301, 10305 10310, 10330 10335, 10340	23	60.53	19	51.35	42	56.00
ROBBERY	10205, 10206 10210	12	26.67	15	33.33	27	30.00
ASSAULT (including rape)	10106, 10103 10107, 20101 20105, 20115 20120	16	34.04	13	28.26	29	31.18

TABLE 5. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Break & Enter

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	33																		12
JAN '76	5	3		1															
FEB '76	1																	1	2
MAR '76	1				1													1	1
APR '76	1				1														1
MAY '76	2					2													1
JUNE '76	2					1	1												1
JULY '76	2							2											0
AUG '76	2							1											0
SEPT '76	3								1	1		1						1	0
OCT '76	3									1	2								0
NOV '76	2											1	1						2
DEC '76	2												1						2
JAN '77	3													2		1		1	1
FEB '77	4														3		1		0

TABLE 6. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Break & Enter

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	39																		16
JAN '76	2	1		1															3
FEB '76	2		2																0
MAR '76	4		1	3															2
APR '76	2			1		1													0
MAY '76	3					3													3
JUNE '76	2						1		1										0
JULY '76	1								1										0
AUG '76	4							1	1	1	1								1
SEPT '76	3									1	2								3
OCT '76	1										1								3
NOV '76	3											1	1					1	2
DEC '76	3											1	2						2
JAN '77	6												1	4	1				0
FEB '77	3														2	1			0

TABLE 7. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Robbery

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	24																		9
JAN '76	2	1																1	0
FEB '76	1		1																1
MAR '76	1									1									1
APR '76	1			1															0
MAY '76	2				1			1											1
JUNE '76	1						1												2
JULY '76	2							1			1								1
AUG '76	0																		0
SEPT '76	2									1		1							1
OCT '76	1									1									1
NOV '76	2							1				1							0
DEC '76	5					1							3	1					1
JAN '77	1													1					0
FEB '77	3														2			1	0

TABLE 8. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Robbery

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	26																		14
JAN '76	0																		
FEB '76	4		3								1								1
MAR '76	1																		3
APR '76	3				1	1					1							1	0
MAY '76	1					1													3
JUNE '76	1							1											1
JULY '76	1							1											1
AUG '76	2								2										1
SEPT '76	2									1		1							1
OCT '76	1																		1
NOV '76	3											2	1					1	1
DEC '76	3												3						0
JAN '77	2													1	1				0
FEB '77	2														2				1

TABLE 9. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Rape

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	6																		5
JAN '76	0																		0
FEB '76	0																		0
MAR '76	1			1															0
APR '76	2				2														0
MAY '76	1							1											0
JUNE '76	0																		2
JULY '76	0																		0
AUG '76	1										1								1
SEPT '76	0																		0
OCT '76	0																		1
NOV '76	0																		0
DEC '76	1												1						0
JAN '77	0																		0
FEB '77	0																		1

TABLE 10. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Rape

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	6																		3
JAN '76	0																		
FEB '76	1		1																0
MAR '76	0																		1
APR '76	0																		0
MAY '76	0																		0
JUNE '76	1																		1
JULY '76	0							1											0
AUG '76	2																		0
SEPT '76	0								1	1									0
OCT '76	0																		0
NOV '76	0																		0
DEC '76	2																		0
JAN '77	0												2						0
FEB '77	0																		1
																			0

TABLE 11. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Assault

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	32																		30
JAN '76	1																	1	2
FEB '76	0			1															2
MAR '76	1					2													4
APR '76	3				1			1										1	2
MAY '76	2						2												0
JUNE '76	2						1				1								3
JULY '76	2								3										3
AUG '76	3									3									4
SEPT '76	3										3								1
OCT '76	3											3							2
NOV '76	3												3						2
DEC '76	3													2				1	2
JAN '77	3														3				1
FEB '77	3															3			2

TABLE 12. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Assault

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.[1]	
TOTAL	33																		16
JAN '76	3	3																	0
FEB '76	3		1	1	1														1
MAR '76	1			1															2
APR '76	3			1	1	1													1
MAY '76	2				1		1												2
JUNE '76	2					1	1												3
JULY '76	5							4	1										1
AUG '76	1								1										0
SEPT '76	1							1											2
OCT '76	2								1		1				1			1	0
NOV '76	2												3						1
DEC '76	3													3	1				0
JAN '77	4														1				1
FEB '77	1																		0

[1] Month not ascertained.

TABLE 13. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Motor Vehicle Theft

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	43																		14
JAN '76	3		2											1					1
FEB '76	2		1		1														1
MAR '76	2		1	1															1
APR '76	2			1			1												0
MAY '76	4					4													2
JUNE '76	3					1	1			1									2
JULY '76	4							2	1	1									2
AUG '76	2								2										1
SEPT '76	4								1	3									0
OCT '76	5									2	2		1						0
NOV '76	4										1	2	1						1
DEC '76	2												2						0
JAN '77	1															1			3
FEB '77	5													2	3				0

TABLE 14. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Motor Vehicle Theft

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	38																		17
JAN '76	2	1		1															
FEB '76	1		1																3
MAR '76	3		1	1															2
APR '76	2				1	1						1							1
MAY '76	2					1	1												1
JUNE '76	5		1			1	3												1
JULY '76	2							1	1										0
AUG '76	2								2										1
SEPT '76	5									2	2								2
OCT '76	3							1		1	1							1	1
NOV '76	4										2	2							1
DEC '76	3												3						1
JAN '77	1													1					0
FEB '77	3		1										1		1				2
																			1

TABLE 15. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Theft

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	37																		18
JAN '76	2	2																	
FEB '76	2		1						1										1
MAR '76	1			1															2
APR '76	2					1	1												2
MAY '76	1					1													1
JUNE '76	3						2			1									2
JULY '76	1						1												3
AUG '76	2							2											1
SEPT '76	4							1			2		1						2
OCT '76	5								1	1	2								1
NOV '76	2										1	1						1	0
DEC '76	1												1						2
JAN '77	5												1	3	1				1
FEB '77	6		1									1		1	3				0
																			0

TABLE 16. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Theft

REPORTED TO POLICE	TOTAL	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
		JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	34																		18
JAN '76	4	2	1								1								3
FEB '76	0																		
MAR '76	4			1	1							1						1	2
APR '76	1						1												2
MAY '76	4					3												1	3
JUNE '76	0																		
JULY '76	2			1				1											1
AUG '76	2							1	1										2
SEPT '76	3							1	1		1								0
OCT '76	2							1											2
NOV '76	1																	1	1
DEC '76	4											1	3					1	1
JAN '77	3													2	1				0
FEB '77	4														3	1			1
																			0

TABLE 17. Internal Telescoping - Telephone Interviewing Method - Vandalism

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	20																		29
JAN '76	0																		5
FEB '76	2		2																2
MAR '76	5			1		2				2									0
APR '76	2					1				1									3
MAY '76	2						2												3
JUNE '76	1						1												2
JULY '76	0																		2
AUG '76	4							1	1		1	1							1
SEPT '76	0																		2
OCT '76	0																		2
NOV '76	0																		3
DEC '76	2												2						2
JAN '77	1													1					2
FEB '77	1														1				0

TABLE 18. Internal Telescoping - Personal Interviewing Method - Vandalism

REPORTED TO POLICE	REPORTED IN INTERVIEW																	NOT REPORTED IN INTERVIEW
	TOTAL	JAN '76	FEB '76	MAR '76	APR '76	MAY '76	JUNE '76	JULY '76	AUG '76	SEPT '76	OCT '76	NOV '76	DEC '76	JAN '77	FEB '77	MAR '77	APR '77	MONTH N.A.	
TOTAL	31																		32
JAN '76	1																		
FEB '76	2				1									1					4
MAR '76	0																	1	2
APR '76	4				2		1												3
MAY '76	2								1		1							1	2
JUNE '76	1					1													4
JULY '76	4						1	1	1										1
AUG '76	2								1		1							1	1
SEPT '76	2								1										3
OCT '76	0									1	1	1	1					1	3
NOV '76	4										1		2						3
DEC '76	3													2					1
JAN '77	2														3		1		1
FEB '77	4																		3
																			1

Appendix C

Edmonton Crime Classification Rules

Type of Crime	Conditions	Incident Form Entries
Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft of car or other motor vehicle	Question 56 is Code 5 or 6
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	Attempted theft of car or other motor vehicle	Question 53 is Code 4 or 5
Break and Enter	No right to be there and actual entry into home, garage, other building on property or vacation home	Question 12 is Code 2 or 3 and Question 13 is Code 1 and Question 7 is Code 1 or 2 or 3 or 4
Attempted Break and Enter	No right to be there and attempted entry into home, garage, other building on property or vacation home and evidence of force or knowledge of how the person(s) got in or tried to get in	Question 12 is Code 2 or 3 and Question 13 is Code 2 or 3 and Question 14 is Code 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or Question 15 is Code 1 or 2 or 3 and Question 7 is Code 1 or 2 or 3 or 4
Robbery	Something was taken and the person(s) who committed the act had a weapon or there was an attack or threat	Question 51 is Code 1 and Question 18 is Code 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or Question 19 is Code 2 or Question 20 is Code 2
Attempted Robbery	An attempt was made to take something and the person(s) who committed the act had a weapon or there was an attack or threat	Question 52 is Code 1 and Question 18 is Code 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or Question 19 is Code 2 or Question 20 is Code 2
Rape	The type of attack is reported as a rape	Question 23 is Code 1
Assault	A weapon was present or there was an attack or a threat	Question 18 is Code 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or Question 19 is Code 2 or Question 20 is Code 2
Theft	Something was taken or an attempt was made to take something and no other household member was harmed or threatened during the incident	Question 51 is Code 1 or Question 52 is Code 1 and Question 50 is Code 1
Vandalism	Something was damaged and no other household member was harmed or threatened during the incident	Question 66 is Code 3 and Question 50 is Code 1

Appendix D

Hamilton Questionnaires

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

CONFIDENTIAL when completed

HAMILTON-WENTWORTH CRIME SURVEY

C-61

Hello, I am: ---------- ---------- from Statistics Canada. We are developing a survey for the Solicitor General of Canada which will provide information for planning and evaluating crime prevention programs. All your answers are strictly confidential and will be used only for statistical purposes. I would appreciate your cooperation in completing this questionnaire.

1

New phone number, if necessary:

2 ☐☐ Number of incident reports completed

3 ☐☐ Assignment Number

4 ☐ For use of interviewer supervisor only - Final status of interview

5

Date	Time: Morning 9-12	Time: Afternoon 12-6	Time: Evening 6-9	Wrong Number	Busy	No Answer	Complete HH	Complete: Reappointment: Home	Complete: Reappointment: Business	Complete: Reappointment: Outside of Interview	Call-back Assignment: Number	Call-back Assignment: Time	Call-back Assignment: Date

6 If respondent cannot be reached, mark "X" in the box provided and contact your supervisor ☐

"Authority: Statistics Act, Chapter 15, Statutes of Canada 1970 -71 - 72."

FIRST OF ALL I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR OPINIONS ON CRIME IN GENERAL.

7 Do you think your neighbourhood is an area with a high amount of crime, an average amount of crime or a low amount of crime?

1 ◯ High
2 ◯ Average
3 ◯ Low
4 ◯ Don't know

8 In the last year or two, do you think that crime has increased, decreased or remained about the same . . .

In your neighbourhood?	What about in the Hamilton area?
1 ◯ Increased	1 ◯ Increased
2 ◯ Decreased	2 ◯ Decreased
3 ◯ Same	3 ◯ Same
4 ◯ Don't know	4 ◯ Don't know

9 How safe do you feel or would you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood DURING THE DAY?

1 ◯ Very safe
2 ◯ Reasonably safe
3 ◯ Somewhat unsafe
4 ◯ Very unsafe
5 ◯ Don't know

10 How about AFTER DARK - how safe do you feel or would you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood?

1 ◯ Very safe
2 ◯ Reasonably safe
3 ◯ Somewhat unsafe
4 ◯ Very unsafe
5 ◯ Don't know

11 How do you think your neighbourhood compares with others in the Hamilton area in terms of the amount of crime? Would you say your neighbourhood has . . . (Read categories aloud)

1 ◯ Much more crime?
2 ◯ More crime?
3 ◯ About the same?
4 ◯ Less crime?
5 ◯ Much less crime?
6 ◯ Don't know

12 Do you think that your local police force does a good job, an average job or a poor job in the following areas:

	Good job	Average job	Poor job	Don't know
1. Providing crime prevention information to the public?	1 ◯	2 ◯	3 ◯	4 ◯
2. Enforcing the law?	1 ◯	2 ◯	3 ◯	4 ◯
3. Promptness in responding to calls?	1 ◯	2 ◯	3 ◯	4 ◯
4. Easy to talk to; approachable?	1 ◯	2 ◯	3 ◯	4 ◯
5. Being respectful to people like yourself?	1 ◯	2 ◯	3 ◯	4 ◯

13 Did you speak to or were you in contact with a police officer during 1977?

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Yes

What were the circumstances of the most recent contact?

1 ◯ Parking violation
2 ◯ Traffic violation
3 ◯ Social situation
4 ◯ Victim of crime
5 ◯ Suspect
6 ◯ Witness of crime
7 ◯ To obtain information from police
8 ◯ Attending crime prevention sessions given by police
9 ◯ Other (specify) _____

THE NEXT FEW QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT PRECAUTIONS SOME PEOPLE USE TO PROTECT THEMSELVES AND THEIR PROPERTY AGAINST CRIME. THIS INFORMATION WILL BE USED TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

14 Is there a burglar alarm system in your home?

1 ◯ No → go to 16
2 ◯ Yes

15 Was it installed after January 1, 1977?

1 ◯ Don't know
2 ◯ No
3 ◯ Yes

When was it installed?

Month [ ][ ] Year [1][9][7]

OR

4 ◯ Don't know

16 Is your home kept locked . . .

	Always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely ever	Never	Don't know
1. During the day when someone is home?	1 ○	2 ○	3 ○	4 ○	5 ○	6 ○
2. During the day when no one is home?	7 ○	8 ○	9 ○	10 ○	11 ○	12 ○
3. At night when someone is home?	13 ○	14 ○	15 ○	16 ○	17 ○	18 ○
4. At night when no one is home?	19 ○	20 ○	21 ○	22 ○	23 ○	24 ○

17 Have you heard of the program 'Operation Identification'?

1 ○ No → go to 19

2 ○ Yes

↓

Does your household participate?

3 ○ Don't know

4 ○ No } go to 19

5 ○ Yes

18 When did your household join?

Month | 19 | | Year

OR

1 ○ Don't know

19 Have you heard of the program 'Block Parents'?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes

↓

Are there any 'Block Parents' on your block?

3 ○ Don't know

4 ○ No

5 ○ Yes

20 Have you heard of the television program 'Police Beat' sponsored by your police department?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes

↓

How often do you watch it?

3 ○ Always

4 ○ Most of the time

5 ○ Sometimes

6 ○ Hardly ever

7 ○ Never

21 Have you heard of the Ontario Criminal Injuries Compensation Board?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes

22 In the last year or two, was someone usually home during the day?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes

↓

Was that usually all day or part of the day?

3 ○ All day

4 ○ Part of the day

23 Within the last year or two, have you done anything (else) to protect yourself or your property against crime?

01 ○ No

02 ○ Yes

↓

What did you do? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

03 ○ Started to lock doors and/or windows

04 ○ Installed new locks

05 ○ Installed new lights, leave lights on

06 ○ Bought a dog

07 ○ Carry/bought a weapon for protection

08 ○ Bought insurance

09 ○ Put valuables in secure place

10 ○ Started to secure car (e.g. lock car, keep in garage)

11 ○ Changed activity pattern (e.g. go out less, don't go out alone, etc.)

12 ○ Other (specify) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT YOURSELF. THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS WILL PROVIDE INFORMATION TO HELP DETERMINE IF CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE AFFECT THE LIKELIHOOD OF BEING A VICTIM OF CRIME.

24 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM A:*
Male respondent 15 yrs

1 ◯ Male
2 ◯ Female

25 On average, how many times a month do you go out at night to . . .
(Read each activity and mark number of times)

	No. of times/month
1. Shop?	1
2. Play sports, participate in other physical fitness activities?	2
3. Movies, restaurants, sports events?	3
4. A pub or bar?	4
5. Bingo, meetings or church events?	5
6. Work nights, go to school, attend night classes?	6
7. Visit friends, relatives or acquaintances at their own homes?	7

26 Are there any other things that you usually go out to do AT NIGHT that I haven't mentioned?

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Yes
↓
What?

	No. of times/month
A	
B	

27 What is the date of your birth?

Day ___ Month ___ Year ___

Codes for months

01 January	05 May	09 September
02 February	06 June	10 October
03 March	07 July	11 November
04 April	08 August	12 December

28 What is your marital status?

1 ◯ Single (never married)
2 ◯ Married/Common-law
3 ◯ Widowed
4 ◯ Separated
5 ◯ Divorced

29 What is the highest grade or level of formal education you ever completed? *(Mark only one)*

00 ◯ No schooling
01 ◯ Some } ELEMENTARY
02 ◯ Completed }
03 ◯ Some } HIGH SCHOOL
04 ◯ Completed }

POST SECONDARY EDUCATION OR TRAINING

05 ◯ Some } COMMUNITY or TECHNICAL COLLEGE, CEGEP, NURSE'S TRAINING
06 ◯ Completed }
07 ◯ Some } UNIVERSITY or TEACHER'S COLLEGE
08 ◯ Completed }
09 ◯ Some } POST-GRADUATE UNIVERSITY STUDIES
10 ◯ Completed }
11 ◯ Other education or training (specify) _____

30 What is the language which you first learned to speak and still understand?

1 ◯ English
2 ◯ French
3 ◯ German
4 ◯ Italian
5 ◯ Ukrainian
6 ◯ Native Indian or Inuit
7 ◯ Netherlandic
8 ◯ Polish
9 ◯ Other (specify) _____

31 What type of dwelling are you now living in?

1 ◯ Single house
2 ◯ Semi - detached or double
3 ◯ Rowhouse
4 ◯ Duplex
5 ◯ Apartment, flat or multiple dwelling
6 ◯ Other (specify) _____

32 At the present time, how many of the following types of vehicles are owned by members of this household?
(If none, enter 00)

	Number
1. Cars	1
2. Trucks	2
3. Vans	3
4. Motorcycles	4
5. Other motor vehicles	5
6. Bicycles	6

33 During 1977, what was the one activity - such as working, looking for a job, homemaking or studying - at which you spent the greatest amount of your time?

1 ◯ Working → go to 35
2 ◯ Looking for work
3 ◯ Student
4 ◯ Retired
5 ◯ Homemaker/Housewife
6 ◯ Other (specify) _____

→ go to 38

34 Did you have a job at any time during 1977?

1 ◯ No → go to 38
2 ◯ Yes

35 For whom did you (last) work? (Name of business, government department or agency or person.)

_____
_____
_____

36 What kind of business, industry or service was this? (Give full description: e.g. paper box manufacturing, retail shoe store, municipal board of education.)

[ ][ ][ ] for office use only

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

37 What kind of work were you doing? (Give a full description: e.g. posting invoices, selling shoes, teaching primary school)

[ ][ ] for office use only

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

38 In which of the following ranges did your total family income fall before taxes and deductions, for the calendar year 1977? (Include all salaries, wages, tips, commissions, etc.)

1 ◯ Less than 4,000
2 ◯ 4,000 - 6,999
3 ◯ 7,000 - 9,999
4 ◯ 10,000 - 14,999
5 ◯ 15,000 - 19,999
6 ◯ 20,000 - 29,999
7 ◯ 30,000 and over
8 ◯ Don't know

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT SOME THINGS THAT MAY HAVE HAPPENED TO YOU DURING 1977. THAT IS, FROM JANUARY 1, 1977 TO DECEMBER 31, 1977. WHEN I ASK YOU THESE QUESTIONS, TELL ME IF ANYTHING OF THAT KIND HAS HAPPENED TO YOU.

39 During 1977, did anyone take something directly from you by using force or threat of force, such as in a holdup or mugging?

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ][ ]

40 Did someone TRY to take something from you by using force or threat of force? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ][ ]

41 Did you have your pocket picked or your briefcase, bag or purse snatched during 1977? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ][ ]

42 Did anyone break into or illegally enter your (home/apartment), garage or any other building on your property? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ][ ]

43 During 1977, did anyone find a door jimmied, a lock forced or any other signs of attempted illegal entry? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ][ ]

44 Did anyone get into a place where you or any member of your household were temporarily staying, such as a hotel, vacation home or friend's home and TAKE something belonging to you or your household? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ][ ]

THE NEXT FEW QUESTIONS ASK ABOUT WHETHER YOU'VE BEEN ATTACKED DURING 1977. AN ATTACK CAN BE ANYTHING FROM BEING HIT, SLAPPED OR PUSHED, TO BEING SHOT, RAPED OR BEATEN UP.

45 Were you knifed, shot at or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all during 1977? (Other than in the incidents already mentioned)

1 ◯ No
2 ◯ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... [ ][ ]

46 Did anyone beat you up, hit or kick you or throw something at you, such as a rock or bottle? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

:○ No

:○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... |_|_|

47 Did anyone THREATEN to hit you or beat you up or THREATEN you with a weapon? Do not include threats over the telephone. (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

:○ No

:○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... |_|_|

48 During 1977, did anyone attack or assault you or TRY to attack or assault you while you were in a car, in a public place, at home or anywhere else? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

:○ No

:○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... |_|_|

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THEFT OR DAMAGE TO MOTOR VEHICLES OR OTHER PROPERTY.

49 During 1977, did you or anyone in your household own a motor vehicle (car, truck, motorcycle, etc.)?

:○ No → go to 53

:○ Yes

↓

How many?

|_|_|

50 Did anyone steal or try to steal (it/any of them)? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

:○ No

:○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... |_|_|

51 Did anyone steal or try to steal part of (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, a tapedeck or a radio? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

:○ No

:○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... |_|_|

52 Did anyone deliberately damage (it/any of them) during 1977? For example, were tires slashed or an aerial broken? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

:○ No

:○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... |_|_|

53 During 1977, did anyone steal anything that belonged to you personally from inside any car or truck, such as packages or clothing? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

:○ No

:○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... |_|_|

54 Was anything stolen that was kept outside your home, such as a bicycle or lawn furniture? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

:○ No

:○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... |_|_|

55 Was anything stolen that belonged to you at your place of work, at school, a theatre or while travelling, such as money from your suitcase or a wallet from your locker or desk? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

:○ No

:○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... |_|_|

56 During 1977, did anyone steal or try to steal anything (else) that belonged to you? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

:○ No

:○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... |_|_|

57 Did anyone deliberately damage or destroy any property belonging to you or any member of your household such as a window in your home or a fence in your yard? (Other than the incident(s) already mentioned)

:○ No

:○ Yes → HOW MANY TIMES? ..... |_|_|

58 During 1977, did you call the police to report something (else) that happened to you which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls to the police concerning the incidents you have already mentioned.)

:○ No → go to 60

:○ Yes

↓

What happened? Anything else?

1. _____

_____

_____

2. _____

_____

_____

3. _____

_____

_____

59 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM B:

Did the incident(s) in Question 58 involve

i) attack or threat of attack?

1 ◯ No

2 ◯ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

ii) stealing or attempts?

3 ◯ No

4 ◯ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

iii) breaking and entering or attempts?

5 ◯ No

6 ◯ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

iv) vandalism?

7 ◯ No

8 ◯ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

60 During 1977, did anything (else) happen to you which you thought was a crime but did not report to the police? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

1 ◯ No → go to 62

2 ◯ Yes

What happened? Anything else?

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

61 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM C:

Did the incident(s) in Question 60 involve

i) attack or threat of attack?

1 ◯ No

2 ◯ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

ii) stealing or attempts?

3 ◯ No

4 ◯ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

iii) breaking and entering or attempts?

5 ◯ No

6 ◯ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

iv) vandalism?

7 ◯ No

8 ◯ Yes → How many times? ..... ☐☐

***INTERVIEWER:** If any entries for "HOW MANY TIMES?" in 59 or 61, fill out a Crime Incident Report for each time.*

62 Have you EVER been the victim of a serious crime? (Other than in the incident(s) already mentioned)

1 ◯ No

2 ◯ Yes

What happened? Anything else?

3 ◯ Personal attack WITHOUT property loss

4 ◯ Personal attack WITH property loss

5 ◯ Property loss or damage WITHOUT attack or threat

6 ◯ Other (specify) _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

***INTERVIEWER:** DO NOT complete a Crime Incident Report for incident(s) mentioned in this question.*

63 Has any relative or friend EVER been the victim of a very serious crime?

1 ◯ No

2 ◯ Yes

What happened? Anything else?

3 ◯ Personal attack WITHOUT property loss

4 ◯ Personal attack WITH property loss

5 ◯ Property loss or damage WITHOUT attack or threat

6 ◯ Other (specify) _____

_____

_____

***INTERVIEWER:** DO NOT complete a Crime Incident Report for incident(s) mentioned in this question.*

64 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM D:

If any entries for "How many times?" in any of the screen questions, fill out a Crime Incident Report for each time ..... 1 ◯

Otherwise, terminate the interview ..... 2 ◯

Be sure to copy the identification number from the label into the space provided in item 1 of the Incident Report each time you complete an Incident Report for a respondent.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Crime Incident Report

CONFIDENTIAL when completed

C-62

1 Identification No. | 2 L.R. No. | 3 Screen Question No.

4 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM A:

Is this report for a series of crimes?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes

INTERVIEWER: The following questions refer only to the most recent incident.

5 You said that during 1977 *(refer to appropriate screen question for description of incident)*, in what month did this/the most recent incident happen?

Month

1 ○ Don't know

6 On what day of the week did this incident take place?

Sun 1 ○ | Mon 2 ○ | Tues 3 ○ | Wed 4 ○ | Thurs 5 ○ | Fri 6 ○ | Sat 7 ○

8 ○ Don't know

Was it a weekday or a weekend?

9 ○ Weekday

10 ○ Weekend

11 ○ Don't know

7 About what time of the day did it happen?

During the day
- 1 ○ 6 a.m.-12 noon
- 2 ○ 12 noon-6 p.m.
- 3 ○ Don't know

At night
- 4 ○ 6 p.m.-12 midnight
- 5 ○ 12 midnight-6 a.m.
- 6 ○ Don't know

Don't know 7 ○

8 Did this incident take place within the city limits of Hamilton, Dundas or Stoney Creek?

No
- 1 ○ Somewhere else in Canada — City ... Province
- 2 ○ Outside of Canada

Yes ..... 3 ○

What street or streets did the incident happen near? Indicate cross streets, for example, James Street and King Street or block of street, for example, on Fennel Avenue between West 2nd and West 3rd Streets.

9 Where did this incident take place? For example, was it at home, at school or in a park? *(Mark all that apply)*

01 ○ In own home/apartment *(also include attempted break-in)* ..... Go to 10

Go to 12:

02 ○ In garage or other building on your property *(also include attempted break-in)*

03 ○ In vacation home *(also include attempted break-in)*

04 ○ In hotel/motel room

05 ○ In home of friend, relative or acquaintance

Go to 16:

06 ○ In your yard *(also include vandalism of home, garage or other building on your property)*

07 ○ In your driveway, carport

08 ○ In apartment hall, stairwell, laundry room

09 ○ In parking lot of your home/apartment

10 ○ In public parking lot

11 ○ In other parking lot

12 ○ On sidewalk/street directly in front of/ behind/beside your home/apartment

13 ○ On a sidewalk/street in your neighbourhood

14 ○ On a sidewalk/street near work

15 ○ On any other sidewalk/street

16 ○ In a park, field, playground *(other than school)* in your neighbourhood

17 ○ In any other park, field, or playground *(other than school)*

18 ○ Inside school or on school grounds

19 ○ In commercial building where respondent works, such as a store, restaurant, bar, bank, gas station, arena or stadium, bus or train station

20 ○ In any other commercial building, such as a store, restaurant, bar, bank, gas station, arena or stadium, bus or train station

21 ○ In office building or factory where respondent works

22 ○ In any other office building or factory

23 ○ On public transportation *(bus, train, streetcar, subway, etc.)*

24 ○ Other *(specify)*

10 Do you mean the dwelling you're living in now?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → Go to 12

11 What type of dwelling were you living in at the time of this incident?

1 ○ Single house

2 ○ Semi-detached or double

3 ○ Rowhouse

4 ○ Duplex

5 ○ Apartment, flat or multiple dwelling

6 ○ Other (specify) _____

12 Did the person(s) who committed the act actually get in or just try to get in?

1 ○ Actually got in

2 ○ Tried to get in } Go to 14

3 ○ Don't know } Go to 14

13 At the time of the incident, did the person live there or have a right to be there? For example, did someone let him/her in or was/were the person(s) a guest or workman?

1 ○ Don't know

2 ○ No

3 ○ Yes → Go to 16

14 Was there any evidence such as a broken lock or window that the person(s) forced/tried to force his/her way in?

1 ○ Don't know

2 ○ No

3 ○ Yes

↓

What was the evidence? (Mark all that apply)

4 ○ Broken lock or forced door

5 ○ Broken or forced basement window

6 ○ Broken or forced other window

7 ○ Slashed screen

8 ○ Other (specify) _____ } Go to 16

15 How did the person(s) (get in/try to get in)?

1 ○ Through unlocked door or window

2 ○ Had key

3 ○ Other (specify) _____

4 ○ Don't know

16 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM B:

Was the respondent present at any time during the incident? ASK IF NOT KNOWN.

1 ○ No → Go to 27

2 ○ Yes

17 Was someone with you at the time of the incident?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes

18 Did the person(s) who committed the act have a weapon, such as a gun or knife or something he was using as a weapon, such as a rock or bottle?

1 ○ Don't know

2 ○ No

3 ○ Yes

↓

What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply)

4 ○ Handgun

5 ○ Long gun

6 ○ Knife

7 ○ Bottle

8 ○ Other (specify) _____

9 ○ Don't know

19 An attack can be anything from being hit, slapped or knocked down to being shot, raped or beaten up. Were you attacked in any way during the incident?

1 ○ No

2 ○ Yes → Go to 24

20 Did the person(s) threaten you with harm in any way?

1 ○ No → Go to 23

2 ○ Yes

21 How were you threatened? Any other way? (Mark all that apply)

1 ○ Verbal threat of rape

2 ○ Verbal threat of attack (other than rape)

3 ○ Weapon present or threatened with weapon

4 ○ Attempted attack with weapon e.g. shot at

5 ○ Object thrown at person

6 ○ Other (specify) _____

_____

_____

_____

22 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM C:

Did any part of this incident take place inside a car, truck or van? ASK IF NOT KNOWN.

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes } Go to 35

23 What actually happened? Anything else?
(Mark all that apply)

1 ○ Something taken
2 ○ Attempted or threatened to take something
3 ○ Harassed, argument, abusive language
4 ○ Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house apartment
5 ○ Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of car
6 ○ Damaged or destroyed property
7 ○ Attempted or threatened to damage property
8 ○ Other *(specify)* _____ } Go to 35

24 How were you attacked? Any other way?
(Mark all that apply)

9 ○ Rape
10 ○ Tried to rape
11 ○ Molested
12 ○ Tried to molest
13 ○ Hit with object held in hand
14 ○ Knifed
15 ○ Shot
16 ○ Hit by thrown object
17 ○ Hit, kicked, slapped, knocked down
18 ○ Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed
19 ○ Other *(specify)* _____

25 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM D:

Did any part of this incident take place inside a car, truck or van? ASK IF NOT KNOWN.

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes

26 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM E:

Did this attack take place while the respondent was at work? ASK IF NOT KNOWN.

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes

27 What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else?
(Mark all that apply)

1 ○ None → Go to 35
2 ○ Knife wounds
3 ○ Gunshot wounds
4 ○ Broken bones or teeth knocked out
5 ○ Internal injuries, knocked unconscious
6 ○ Bruises, cuts, black eye(s)
7 ○ Other *(specify)* _____

28 Did you receive any medical or dental attention after the attack?

1 ○ No → Go to 35
2 ○ Yes

29 Where did you receive the medical and/or dental attention?
(Mark all that apply)

1 ○ At a hospital
2 ○ At the scene of the incident
3 ○ At a clinic
4 ○ Dentist's office
5 ○ Doctor's office
6 ○ At work or school
7 ○ At home
8 ○ Other *(specify)* _____ } Go to 31

30 Did you stay overnight in the hospital or did you receive emergency room treatment only?

1 ○ Emergency room only
2 ○ Stayed overnight or longer
↓
How many nights? ..... [ ][ ][ ]

31 Have you filed a claim to receive compensation for the injuries you suffered?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes
↓
With whom did you file the claim?

3 ○ Ontario Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
4 ○ Insurance Company
5 ○ Other *(specify)* _____

32 What was the amount of your medical expenses paid by you or a member of your household? For example, the cost of eyeglasses, dental bills and medicine. Do not include any cost for which you were reimbursed from insurance or other sources.

$ [| | | | |].[oo]

1 ◯ No cost

2 ◯ Don't know

INTERVIEWER: If respondent does not know exact amount encourage him/her to give best estimate.

33 Did the injuries you suffered result in your not being able to carry out your normal activities?

1 ◯ Permanent impairment

2 ◯ No → Go to 35

3 ◯ Yes → For how many days? ..... [| |]

34 As a result of your not being able to carry out your normal activities, did you suffer any financial loss for which you were not compensated?

1 ◯ Don't know

2 ◯ No

3 ◯ Yes → How much? $ [| | | | |].[oo]

35 Did you do anything which you think helped protect you or your property during the incident?

1 ◯ No → Go to 37

2 ◯ Yes

36 What did you do? Anything else? *Mark all that apply.*

1 ◯ Used a weapon

2 ◯ Hit, kicked or threatened offender

3 ◯ Reasoned with offender

4 ◯ Screamed, yelled for help

5 ◯ Left scene, ran away

6 ◯ Held on to property

7 ◯ Struggled for possession of property

8 ◯ Cooperated with offender

9 ◯ Other *(specify)* _____

37 Was only one person involved in committing the act?

1 ◯ Don't know → Go to 39

2 ◯ No → Go to 44

3 ◯ Yes

38 Was the person male or female?

1 ◯ Male

2 ◯ Female

3 ◯ Don't know

39 How old would you say the person was?

1 ◯ Under 10 years old

2 ◯ 10-13

3 ◯ 14-17

4 ◯ 18-20

5 ◯ 21-24

6 ◯ 25-29

7 ◯ 30-39

8 ◯ 40-49

9 ◯ 50 and over

0 ◯ Don't know

40 Did you know this person?

1 ◯ Don't know

2 ◯ No *(i.e. stranger)* } Go to 43

3 ◯ Yes

41 How well did you know him/her?

1 ◯ Known by sight only

2 ◯ Casual acquaintance

3 ◯ Well known } Go to 43

4 ◯ Relative

42 How was he/she related to you?

1 ◯ Spouse

2 ◯ Ex-spouse

3 ◯ Parent

4 ◯ Son, daughter

5 ◯ Brother or sister

6 ◯ Other relative *(specify)* _____

43 At the time of this incident, do you think that the person was under the influence of alcohol or other drugs?

1 ◯ Don't know

2 ◯ No

3 ◯ Yes ..... 4 ◯ Alcohol, 5 ◯ Other drugs, 6 ◯ Don't know } Go to 52

44 How many persons were involved?

[|] Number

1 ◯ Don't know

45 Were they male or were they female?

1 ◯ All male

2 ◯ All female

3 ◯ Male and female

4 ◯ Don't know

46 How old would you say the youngest was?

- 01 ◯ under 10 years old
- 02 ◯ 10-13
- 03 ◯ 14-17
- 04 ◯ 18-20
- 05 ◯ 21-24
- 06 ◯ 25-29
- 07 ◯ 30-39
- 08 ◯ 40-49
- 09 ◯ 50 and over
- 10 ◯ Don't know

47 How old would you say the oldest was?

- 01 ◯ under 10 years old
- 02 ◯ 10-13
- 03 ◯ 14-17
- 04 ◯ 18-20
- 05 ◯ 21-24
- 06 ◯ 25-29
- 07 ◯ 30-39
- 08 ◯ 40-49
- 09 ◯ 50 and over
- 10 ◯ Don't know

48 Were any of the persons known or related to you or were they all strangers?

- 1 ◯ All strangers → Go to 51
- 2 ◯ Don't know → Go to 51
- 3 ◯ All relatives → Go to 50
- 4 ◯ Some relatives → Go to 50
- 5 ◯ All known
- 6 ◯ Some known

49 How well were they known? *(Mark all that apply)*

- 1 ◯ Known by sight only
- 2 ◯ Casual acquaintance(s)
- 3 ◯ Well known

→ Go to 51

50 How were they related to you? *(Mark all that apply)*

- 1 ◯ Spouse
- 2 ◯ Ex-spouse
- 3 ◯ Parent(s)
- 4 ◯ Son(s)/daughter(s)
- 5 ◯ Brother(s)/sister(s)
- 6 ◯ Other *(specify)* _____

51 At the time of this incident, do you think that any of these persons were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs?

- 1 ◯ Don't know
- 2 ◯ No
- 3 ◯ Yes
  - 4 ◯ Alcohol
  - 5 ◯ Other drugs
  - 6 ◯ Don't know

52 Was anyone else harmed or threatened during this incident?

- 1 ◯ Don't know → Go to 54
- 2 ◯ No *(none)* → Go to 54
- 3 ◯ Yes → How many? ..... ☐☐

53 Were any of these persons who were harmed or threatened members of this household?

- 1 ◯ No
- 2 ◯ Yes → How many? ..... ☐☐

54 Was anything stolen that belonged to you or this household during this incident? Do not include property stolen from a business.

- 1 ◯ Don't know
- 2 ◯ No
- 3 ◯ Yes → Go to 58

55 Did this person attempt to take anything that belonged to you or this household? Do not include attempted thefts from a business.

- 1 ◯ Don't know → Go to 58
- 2 ◯ No → Go to 58
- 3 ◯ Yes

56 What did they try to take? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

- 01 ◯ Purse, wallet
- 02 ◯ Money
- 03 ◯ Part of a motor vehicle *(hubcap, radio)*
- 04 ◯ Car
- 05 ◯ Truck
- 06 ◯ Van
- 07 ◯ Motorcycle
- 08 ◯ Other motor vehicle
- 09 ◯ Other *(specify)* _____
- 10 ◯ Don't know

57 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM P:*

If purse, wallet or money (circle 1 or 2) marked in 56 ..... 1 ◯ Go to 58

Otherwise ..... 2 ◯ Go to 60

58 Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

- 1 ◯ No → Go to 60
- 2 ◯ Yes → Go to 60

59 Was any cash taken?

1 ○ Don't know
2 ○ No
3 ○ Yes → How much? $ [| | | | |.00]

60 What property was taken, if any? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

01 ○ None → Go to 62
02 ○ Purse, wallet
03 ○ Car
04 ○ Truck
05 ○ Van
06 ○ Motorcycle
07 ○ Other motor vehicle
08 ○ Part of a motor vehicle (hubcap, radio)
09 ○ Bicycle
10 ○ Clothing
11 ○ Jewellery
12 ○ Tool box, tools (saw, hammer, wrench)
13 ○ Credit cards, cheques, personal papers
14 ○ Stereo equipment, TV, records, tapes
15 ○ Other (specify) _____

61 What was the total value of the property taken excluding any cash?

$ _____.00
1 ○ Don't know

INTERVIEWER: Exclude stolen cash and enter $ 0 for stolen cheques and credit cards even if they were used.

62 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM C:*

"Purse, wallet (circle 2 in 60) or cash (circle 3 in 59)" — 1 ○ Go to 63
Otherwise — 2 ○ Go to 64

63 Was the (purse/wallet/money) on your person, for instance in a pocket or being held?

1 ○ No
2 ○ Yes

64 Was any of the stolen money and/or property recovered, excluding anything received from insurance?

1 ○ Don't know
2 ○ No } Go to 66
3 ○ Yes
  4 ○ All
  5 ○ Part

65 What was the total value of the property and/or cash recovered, excluding anything received from insurance?

1 ○ Don't know
Amount of cash $ [| | | | |.00]
Value of property $ [| | | | |.00]

66 Was there any insurance against theft?

1 ○ Don't know } Go to 68
2 ○ No
3 ○ Yes

67 Was any of this loss recovered through insurance?

1 ○ Yes
2 ○ Not yet settled } Go to 69
3 ○ No
4 ○ Don't know

68 How much was recovered from insurance?

$ [| | | | |.00]
1 ○ Don't know

INTERVIEWER: If the property was replaced by an insurance company instead of a cash settlement, ask for an estimate of the value of the property replaced.

69 Was anything that belonged to you or a member of this household damaged but not taken in the incident? For example, was a door or window broken, clothing damaged or damage done to a car?

1 ○ Don't know } Go to 77
2 ○ No
3 ○ Yes

70 What was damaged?

1 ○ Dwelling or other building on property
2 ○ Household items
3 ○ Motor vehicle
4 ○ Personal property
5 ○ Other (specify) _____

71 What was the total value of the damage done?

$ [| | | | |.00]
1 ○ Don't know

72 Has / have the damaged item(s) been repaired or replaced or will they be repaired or replaced?

1 ○ Don't know
2 ○ No } Go to 77
3 ○ Yes

73 Was there any insurance against the damages?

1 ○ Don't know
2 ○ No
3 ○ Yes

74 How much was / will be paid by you or any household member for repairs or replacement?

$ [ ][ ][ ][ ].00

1 ○ No cost
2 ○ Don't know

75 Did or will anyone else pay anything towards the repair or replacement?

1 ○ Don't know
2 ○ No } Go to 77
3 ○ Yes

Who paid?

4 ○ Landlord
5 ○ Insurance
6 ○ Other (specify) _____
7 ○ Don't know

76 What amount was or will be received from these other sources?

$ [ ][ ][ ][ ].00

1 ○ Don't know

77 Did the police find out about this incident in any way? For example, were they at the scene of the incident or did anyone call them?

1 ○ Don't know → Go to 86
2 ○ No
3 ○ Yes

How did they learn about it?

4 ○ Respondent
5 ○ Other household member
6 ○ Someone else } Go to 80
7 ○ Police on the scene
8 ○ Don't know

78 The following reasons sometimes affect the decision not to report an incident to the police. For each statement, please tell me if it was very influential, somewhat influential or not influential at all in the decision to not report this incident to the police

	Very influential	Somewhat influential	Not at all influential	Don't know
1. The incident was reported to another official, such as a security guard	01 ○	02 ○	03 ○	04 ○
2. Fear of retaliation by the offender	05 ○	06 ○	07 ○	08 ○
3. Did not want to harm or punish offender	09 ○	10 ○	11 ○	12 ○
4. Did not want to take time; too inconvenient	13 ○	14 ○	15 ○	16 ○
5. Any items taken were recovered or returned	17 ○	18 ○	19 ○	20 ○
6. Police could not do anything about it	21 ○	22 ○	23 ○	24 ○
7. Incident was too minor	25 ○	26 ○	27 ○	28 ○

79 Were there any other reasons this incident was not reported to the police?

1 ○ No → Go to 86
2 ○ Yes

What were they?

_____
_____
_____ } Go to 86

80 What was the extent of the contact you had with the police?

1 ○ None
2 ○ Telephone only
3 ○ Personal contact on one occasion
4 ○ Personal contact on more than one occasion

81 Given the circumstances of the incident, did the police come as quickly as you thought they should have? That is, do you think they did a good job, an average job or a poor job of responding promptly?

1 ○ Good
2 ○ Average
3 ○ Poor
4 ○ Don't know
5 ○ Does not apply

82 In general, for this incident, were the police very courteous, somewhat courteous or not at all courteous?

1 ○ Very courteous
2 ○ Somewhat courteous
3 ○ Not at all courteous
4 ○ Don't know

32 Given the circumstances of the incident, do you think the effort put into the investigation reflected a good job, an average job or a poor job by the police?

1. ○ Good
2. ○ Average
3. ○ Poor
4. ○ Don't know

34 How effective have the police been in handling this case? Given the circumstances of this incident, do you think their effectiveness reflected a good job, an average job or a poor job?

1. ○ Good
2. ○ Average
3. ○ Poor
4. ○ Don't know

35 Do you think the police have done a good job, an average job or a poor job of keeping you or your household informed of the progress or outcome of the investigation?

1. ○ Good
2. ○ Average
3. ○ Poor
4. ○ Don't know

36 Overall, do you think the police have done a good job, an average job or a poor job of handling this incident?

1. ○ Good
2. ○ Average
3. ○ Poor
4. ○ Don't know

37 Was anyone arrested or charged as a result of the incident?

1. ○ Don't know } Go to 96
2. ○ No } Go to 96
3. ○ Yes

38 Did anyone go to court as a result of the incident?

1. ○ Don't know } Go to 96
2. ○ No } Go to 96
3. ○ Yes

39 Have you had to appear at a court hearing or trial in relation to this case?

1. ○ No — Go to 91
2. ○ Yes

90 Were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the courtesy of the following court officials?

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Not sure
1. The judge/magistrate	1 ○	2 ○	3 ○
2. The prosecuting lawyer	1 ○	2 ○	3 ○
3. The defence lawyer	1 ○	2 ○	3 ○

91 Were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the length of time it took for the case to come to trial?

1. ○ Satisfied
2. ○ Dissatisfied
3. ○ Don't know

92 Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the case was handled by the courts?

1. ○ Satisfied
2. ○ Dissatisfied
4. ○ Don't know

93 Is the case completed?

1. ○ Don't know } Go to 96
2. ○ No } Go to 96
3. ○ Yes

94 Was/were the offender(s) convicted?

1. ○ Don't know } Go to 96
2. ○ No } Go to 96
3. ○ Yes

95 Were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the sentence imposed?

1. ○ Don't know
2. ○ Satisfied
3. ○ Dissatisfied

In what way? Anything else?

4. ○ Sentence too lenient
5. ○ Sentence too severe
6. ○ Other (specify) _____

_____

_____

7. ○ Don't know

Author:

96 As a result of this incident did you or any member of this household do anything to protect yourself or your property against crime?

81 ◯ No

82 ◯ Yes

What? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

83 ◯ Locked doors and/or windows

84 ◯ Installed new lock(s)

85 ◯ Installed new lights, leave lights on

86 ◯ Joined 'Operation Identification', bought burglar alarm

87 ◯ Carry/bought weapon for protection

88 ◯ Bought insurance

89 Keep valuables in secure place

90 ◯ Secure car *(eg, lock car, keep car in garage, etc.)*

91 ◯ Changed activity pattern *(eg, go out less, don't go out alone, etc.)*

92 ◯ Other *(specify)* _____

_____

_____

97 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM H:*

If this report was for a series of incidents (see Interviewer Check Item A), ask the respondent how many incidents there were in the series during 1977.

Was the report for a series?

1 ◯ Yes → Number ..... ☐☐

2 ◯ No

98 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM I:*

Is this the last incident report to be filled out?

1 ◯ No → *Go to next Crime Incident Report*

2 ◯ Yes → *End Interview (Indicate the number of Incident Reports completed in item 2 of Screen Questionnaire)*

99 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM J:*

Briefly summarize this incident or series of incidents

_____

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Appendix E

Hamilton Detailed Tabulations

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TABLE 1. Sample Size by Occurrence Classification: Reference Subsample

Type of Crime	Occurrence Classification(1)	Sample Size
1. BREAK & ENTER		
i) Housebreaking		361
ii) Apartments	410	254
iii) Others	420	91
	679	16
2. ROBBERY		
i) Firearms		129
ii) Highway (Roads, streets, alleys)	520	7
iii) Highway (Complainant intoxicated)	530	86
iv) Residence	590	12
v) Offensive Weapons	535	10
vi) Other Robberies	550	10
	555,570	4
3. ASSAULT		
i) Common Assaults		407
ii) Wounding	101,102,103,111	226
iii) Assault O.A.B.H.	150	31
iv) Attempted Murder	100	149
	132	1
4. SEXUAL ASSAULT		
i) Rape		94
ii) Indecent Assault - Female	760	22
	730	72
5. THEFT-MOTOR VEHICLE		
i) Automobiles		289
ii) Trucks	810	224
iii) Motorcycles	870	23
iv) Other Motor Vehicles	895	23
v) Minibike or Minitrailer	889	8
	899	11
6. THEFT		
i) Theft over $200		306
ii) Theft under $200	911-921, 954-957, 960-964, 966-971, 973-975, 991-997	87
	811-821, 854-857, 860-864 866-871, 873-875, 891-897	219
7. VANDALISM	026	297

(1) For definition of occurrence classifications, see chart at end of Appendix E.

TABLE 2. Sample Size by Occurrence Classification: Telescope Subsample

Type of Crime	Occurrence Classification	Sample Size
1. BREAK & ENTER		
i) Housebreaking	410	181
ii) Apartments	420	116
iii) Others	679	55
		10
2. ROBBERY		
i) Firearms	520	78
ii) Highway (Roads, streets, alleys)	530	8
iii) Highway (Complainant intoxicated)	590	46
iv) Residence	535	14
v) Offensive Weapons	550	5
vi) Other Robberies	555,570	4
		1
3. ASSAULT		
i) Common Assaults	101,102,103,111	201
ii) Wounding	150	121
iii) Assault O.A.B.H.	100	17
		63
4. SEXUAL ASSAULT		
i) Rape	760	66
ii) Attempted Rape	700	13
iii) Indecent Assault - Female	730	1
iv) Indecent Assault - Male	740	51
		1
5. THEFT-MOTOR VEHICLE		
i) Automobiles	810	178
ii) Trucks	870	140
iii) Motorcycles	895	11
iv) Other Motor Vehicles	889	16
v) Minibike or Minitrailer	899	3
		8
6. THEFT		
i) Theft over $200	911-921, 954-957, 960-964, 966-971, 973-975, 991-997	181
ii) Theft under $200	811-821, 854-857, 860-864 866-871, 873-875, 891-897	45
		136
7. VANDALISM	026	163

TABLE 3. Response Rate by Occurrence Classification: Reference Subsample

Type of Crime	Occurrence Classification	Responding	
		Number	%
1. BREAK & ENTER		245	67.87
i) Housebreaking	410	175	68.90
ii) Apartments	420	56	61.54
iii) Others	679	14	87.50
2. ROBBERY		69	53.49
i) Firearms	520	4	57.14
ii) Highway (Roads, streets, alleys)	530	50	58.14
iii) Highway (Complainant intoxicated)	590	7	58.33
iv) Residence	535	2	20.00
v) Offensive Weapons	550	4	40.00
vi) Other Robberies	555,570	2	50.00
3. ASSAULT		214	52.58
i) Common Assaults	101,102,103,111	120	53.10
ii) Wounding	150	12	38.71
iii) Assault O.A.B.H.	100	82	55.03
iv) Attempted Murder	132	0	0.00
4. SEXUAL ASSAULT		51	54.26
i) Rape	760	9	40.91
ii) Indecent Assault - Female	730	42	58.33
5. THEFT-MOTOR VEHICLE		188	65.05
i) Automobiles	810	144	64.29
ii) Trucks	870	17	73.91
iii) Motorcycles	895	12	52.17
iv) Other Motor Vehicles	889	6	75.00
v) Minibike or Minitrailer	899	9	81.82
6. THEFT		205	66.99
i) Theft over $200	911-921, 954-957, 960-964, 966-971, 973-975, 991-997	53	60.92
ii) Theft under $200	811-821, 854-857, 860-864 866-871, 873-875, 891-897	152	69.41
7. VANDALISM	026	197	66.33

TABLE 4. Response Rate by Occurrence Classification: Telescope Subsample

Type of Crime	Occurrence Classification	Responding	
		Number	%
1. BREAK & ENTER		114	62.98
i) Housebreaking	410	84	72.41
ii) Apartments	420	23	41.82
iii) Others	679	7	70.00
2. ROBBERY		23	29.49
i) Firearms	520	1	12.50
ii) Highway (Roads, streets, alleys)	530	15	32.61
iii) Highway (Complainant intoxicated)	590	4	28.57
iv) Residence	535	2	40.00
v) Offensive Weapons	550	1	25.00
vi) Other Robberies	555,570	0	0.00
3. ASSAULT		103	51.24
i) Common Assaults	101,102,103,111	62	51.24
ii) Wounding	150	8	47.06
iii) Assault O.A.B.H.	100	33	52.38
4. SEXUAL ASSAULT		29	43.94
i) Rape	760	4	30.77
ii) Attempted Rape	700	0	0.00
iii) Indecent Assault - Female	730	25	49.02
iv) Indecent Assault - Male	740	0	0.00
5. THEFT-MOTOR VEHICLE		114	64.04
i) Automobiles	810	87	62.14
ii) Trucks	870	8	72.73
iii) Motorcycles	895	11	68.75
iv) Other Motor Vehicles	889	2	66.67
v) Minibike or Minitrailer	899	6	75.00
6. THEFT		105	58.01
i) Theft over $200	911-921, 954-957, 960-964, 966-971, 973-975, 991-997	29	64.44
ii) Theft under $200	811-821, 854-857, 860-864 - 866-871, 873-875, 891-897	76	55.88
7. VANDALISM	026	104	63.80

TABLE 5. Month of Occurrence by Month Reported in Interview: Reference Subsample

Reported to Police	Reported in Interview													
	Total	Jan '77	Feb '77	March '77	April '77	May '77	June '77	July '77	Aug '77	Sept '77	Oct '77	Nov '77	Dec '77	Don't Know
Jan '77	58	21	10	5	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	17
Feb '77	55	7	14	6	4	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	1	16
March '77	78	1	5	31	8	1	3	-	2	1	3	1	-	22
April '77	66	-	3	5	26	8	1	3	6	-	3	-	-	11
May '77	71	-	1	1	4	19	14	5	6	1	2	1	-	17
June '77	69	-	2	3	2	4	32	9	4	4	-	-	-	9
July '77	64	-	-	1	-	2	11	25	12	2	4	-	1	6
Aug '77	82	-	-	-	-	1	5	13	36	8	3	3	-	13
Sept '77	89	-	-	-	1	2	2	6	9	32	14	6	1	16
Oct '77	90	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	12	43	10	4	15
Nov '77	105	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	21	51	17	7

TABLE 6. Month of Occurrence by Month Reported in Interview for Motor Vehicle Theft: Reference Subsample

Reported to Police	Reported in Interview													
	Total	Jan '77	Feb '77	March '77	April '77	May '77	June '77	July '77	Aug '77	Sept '77	Oct '77	Nov '77	Dec '77	Don't Know
Jan '77	10	7	2	1										
Feb '77	11	3	2	1	2							1		2
March '77	16		1	3	2		2			1				7
April '77	6		1		3			1			1			
May '77	9					6		1						2
June '77	9				1		6	1						1
July '77	9						2	3	2	1	1			
Aug '77	12								9	1		1		1
Sept '77	19				1	1	2		3	6		1	1	4
Oct '77	11						1				4	2	1	3
Nov '77	16										2	8	4	2

TABLE 7. Month of Occurrence by Month Reported in Interview for Break and Enter: Reference Subsample

Reported to Police	Reported in Interview													
	Total	Jan '77	Feb '77	March '77	April '77	May '77	June '77	July '77	Aug '77	Sept '77	Oct '77	Nov '77	Dec '77	Don't Know
Jan '77	14	5	2	2	1								1	3
Feb '77	14	1	2	2				1		1			1	6
March '77	18		1	12										5
April '77	18			3	13									2
May '77	20			1	1	5	5	1	1		1			5
June '77	16			1		1	7	2	1	2				2
July '77	17						3	8	3		1			2
Aug '77	18						1	5	7	2	1			2
Sept '77	22							1	1	11	6			3
Oct '77	21					1		1		2	10	4	1	2
Nov '77	20								1	1	8	8	2	

TABLE 8. Month of Occurrence by Month Reported in Interview for Robbery: Reference Subsample

Reported to Police	Reported in Interview													
	Total	Jan '77	Feb '77	March '77	April '77	May '77	June '77	July '77	Aug '77	Sept '77	Oct '77	Nov '77	Dec '77	Don't Know
Jan '77	8	6	2											
Feb '77	2	1								1				
March '77	6			3	1							1		1
April '77	4			1	1									2
May '77	0													
June '77	5		1				1	1	1	1				
July '77	6			1			1	2	1					1
Aug '77	8						1	1	5					1
Sept '77	6								1	2	1			2
Oct '77	6										4			2
Nov '77	4										1	2	1	

TABLE 9. Month of Occurrence by Month Reported in Interview for Sexual Assault: Reference Subsample

Reported to Police	Reported in Interview												
	Total	Jan '77	Feb '77	March '77	April '77	May '77	June '77	July '77	Aug '77	Sept '77	Oct '77	Nov '77	Dec '77	Don't Know
Jan '77	0													
Feb '77	0													
March '77	3		1	1										1
April '77	1					1								
May '77	3					1	1			1				
June '77	2						2							
July '77	5						2	1	2					
Aug '77	6					1		1	2	1				1
Sept '77	5								2	2				1
Oct '77	7									1	4	1		1
Nov '77	7									1	;	2	3	1

TABLE 10. Month of Occurrence by Month Reported in Interview for Assault: Reference Subsample

Reported to Police	Reported in Interview													
	Total	Jan '77	Feb '77	March '77	April '77	May '77	June '77	July '77	Aug '77	Sept '77	Oct '77	Nov '77	Dec '77	Don't Know
Jan '77	3	1						1						1
Feb '77	6		5											1
March '77	13	1	1	7	1		1				1			1
April '77	7		1		2	1		1	1					1
May '77	13		1		1	3	1	1	1			1		4
June '77	14						8	2	2	1				1
July '77	8							6	1				1	
Aug '77	15						1	3	7	2	1			1
Sept '77	12					1		2	1	4	2	1		1
Oct '77	9									1	6			2
Nov '77	18	1	1	1					1	1	2	8	3	

TABLE 11. Month of Occurrence by Month Reported in Interview for Theft: Reference Subsample

Reported to Police	Reported in Interview												
	Total	Jan '77	Feb '77	March '77	April '77	May '77	June '77	July '77	Aug '77	Sept '77	Oct '77	Nov '77	Dec '77	Don't Know
Jan '77	14	2	2	2										8
Feb '77	15	1	4	3	2					1		1		3
March '77	11			4	2	1					1			3
April '77	17		1		5	4		1	3					3
May '77	13				1	2	3	1	3					3
June '77	14		1	1		2	6	2						2
July '77	10					2	2	2	2		1			1
Aug '77	15						1		3	2	1	1		7
Sept '77	15							3	1	4	3	2		2
Oct '77	19								2	6	5	2	1	3
Nov '77	20										6	11	2	1

TABLE 12. Month of Occurrence by Month Reported in Interview for Vandalism: Reference Subsample

Reported to Police	Reported in Interview													
	Total	Jan '77	Feb '77	March '77	April '77	May '77	June '77	July '77	Aug '77	Sept '77	Oct '77	Nov 177	Dec '77	Don't Know
Jan '77	9		2			1				1				5
Feb '77	7	1	1									1		4
March '77	11		1	1	2				2		1			4
April '77	13			1	2	2	1		2		2			3
May '77	13				1	2	4	1	1		1			3
June '77	9			1	1	1	2	1						3
July '77	9						1	3	1	1	1			2
Aug '77	8						1	3	3			1		
Sept '77	10									3	2	2		3
Oct '77	17								1	2	10	1	1	2
Nov '77	20								1		2	12	2	3

TABLE 13. Month of Occurrence by Month Reported in Interview: Telescope Subsample

Reported to Police	Reported in Interview													
	Total	Jan '77	Feb '77	March '77	April '77	May '77	June '77	July '77	Aug '77	Sept '77	Oct '77	Nov '77	Dec '77	Don't Know
July '76	16	-	-	1	3	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	3
Aug '76	14	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4
Sept '76	18	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	9
Oct '76	25	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	2	3	4	2	-	4
Nov '76	25	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	-	7
Dec '76	24	6	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	5	5

OCCURRENCE CLASSIFICATIONS

I Break and Enter

Housebreaking 410
Apartments 420
Others 679

II Robbery

Firearms 520
Highway (Roads, streets, alleys) .. 530
Highway (Complainant intoxicated) 590
Residence 535
Other Business Establishments & Places of Entertainment 555
Other Offensive Weapons 550
Other Robberies 570

III Assaults

Attempt Murder 132
Assault O.A.B.H. 100
Assault (M/L) 101
Assault (C/L) 102
Assault (M/S) 103
Common Assault 111
Wounding 150

IV Sexual Assault

Rape 760
Attempt Rape 700
Indecent Assault on Female 730
Indecent Assault on Male 740

V Theft-Motor Vehicle

Automobiles 810
Trucks 870
Motorcycles 895
Other Motor Vehicles 889
Minibike or Minitrailer 899

VI Theft Under $200

Theft From Trucks - In 811
Theft From Auto - Out 812
Theft From Auto - In - The Centre .. 813
Theft From Auto - In - Parking Lot 815
Theft From Auto - In - On Street ... 816
Theft From Auto - In - Other Plaza 817
Theft Fro[illegible]uto - Wheel Discs 818
Theft Fr[illegible]uto - Stereo Pack 819
Theft of Auto Radio 814
Theft of Bicycles 820
Theft From Person 855
Theft From Dwelling 856
Theft From Mail 857
Theft by Purse Snatching 860
Theft From Apt. Lockers 861
Theft From Other Lockers, (Cloak-Room, etc.) 862
Theft by Conversion 867
Theft of Tricycle & Wagons 864
Theft From Apt. Laundromat 873
Summer Accessories 875
Theft of Gasoline 893
Theft From Clothesline 894
Theft From Clothesline - Lingerie .. 821
Others 897

VII Theft Over $200

If any of the aforementioned thefts are over $200.00, make the first digit a 9.

VIII Vandalism

Wilful Damage, Private 026